

Atlanta 58-62

Warden SANFORD advised that he had no information whatsoever regarding the granting of paroles to the subjects, and the prison authorities merely state the facts in their reports without making any recommendations as to whether a prisoner should or should not be paroled. He recalled that CAMPAGNA, D'ANDREA, and DE LUCIA were very talkative and were continually bragging about their exploits to the other prisoners. He recalled GIOE as a tough, quiet, ruthless individual, but ROSELLI never had very much to say. Through one of his informants among the inmates he learned that CAMPAGNA, DE LUCIA, and D'ANDREA had stated they had \$10,000 to arrange their transfer to Leavenworth and were bragging about their ability to effect the transfer.

Mr. SANFORD stated he did not make any notes concerning the above information, and therefore did not recall the name of the inmate who had given him this information nor whether the subjects had made these statements in the informant's presence or someone else had told him about it. According to Mr. SANFORD, there was no indication that this money would be paid to government officials but rather to attorneys. He explained that frequently an inmate will pay a large sum of money to some attorney to arrange a transfer or effect another favor of some sort. The attorney will then get in touch with a United States Congressman who calls the Bureau of Prisons requesting the particular favor and pushes the request to such an extent that the favor is frequently granted. The attorney will then report back to the inmate that he had a hard fight in his behalf but finally succeeded, when in reality the favor was effected by the Congressman.

Mr. SANFORD further recalled, by referring to the file of CAMPAGNA, that he had written a letter dated July 21, 1945, mentioned in referenced letter. In response to a teletype from Mr. LOVELAND, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Prisons, dated July 18, 1945, this teletype stated "No doubt Mr. BENNETT has discussed with you the advisability of transferring DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA to Leavenworth. Warden HUNTER states NICK CIRCELLA says no ill feeling exists between him and these men. Also a request has been made for the transfer of PHILIP D'ANDREA to Leavenworth to be near home. Please advise is transfer recommended".

Mr. SANFORD informed that he had written the Bureau of Prisons that he did not think it advisable to transfer these men at that time because of the rumors floating about that they were spending money to effect a transfer. He further recommended that if these prisoners were transferred they should be transported by bus and not on the train because of their dangerous propensities. However, the Bureau authorized that D'ANDREA, DE LUCIA, CAMPAGNA and GIOE be transferred, and this was

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done by bus on July 28, 1945. He thought they probably all were transferred at the same time since a bus was being used and four could be transported as cheaply as one. He added that constant pressure had been exerted by friends and attorneys of these prisoners to effect their transfer from the time of their arrival in Atlanta. The chief argument in this regard was that they wanted to be nearer home so their families could visit them more often with less travel and expense.

He recalled that A. BRADLEY EBEN, referred to in referenced letter as ABE BRADLEY, came to the prison on two or three occasions to see the above named inmates. The first time he came he had not previously communicated with the prison requesting an interview but just "barged in" one day requesting to see all five prisoners together. This request was not granted and Mr. SANFORD advised him that, according to prison regulations, it would be necessary that he qualify as an attorney for the inmates by corresponding with the prison ahead of time and giving them a chance to make a check regarding his status. EBEN became indignant but nevertheless was denied the visit. On a later occasion he again came to the prison demanding to see ROSELLI. He stated he was ROSELLI's attorney and the latter had requested to see him. In this instance he had not communicated with the prison in advance and Warden SANFORD had a heated discussion with him, but finally agreed to allow him a visit. He thereupon called ROSELLI to his office and asked ROSELLI if he had retained EBEN as his attorney; he said no he had not and did not even know him. ROSELLI was asked by the Warden if he wanted to retain EBEN or had anything to say to him and ROSELLI again answered no. EBEN then said that ANN sent him, meaning BERNICE FRANK, ROSELLI's girl friend from Beverly Hills, California. Mr. SANFORD then dismissed ROSELLI and EBEN again became very indignant.

Mr. SANFORD described EBEN as a Jewish lawyer from Chicago, who dressed in a "zoot-suit" fashioned with a wide shouldered cut and especially tailored clothes. He did not know anything about his background but felt that he was a hoodlum lawyer. There was no record of his address in the prison files.

Mr. SANFORD also recalled that WILL SCOTT had talked with these inmates on different occasions but he did not recall anything unusual about SCOTT's visits. He stated he had no information concerning this matter other than that which had been published in New York newspapers, and was rather surprised himself that they were paroled so near their minimum eligibility date. He stated that DE LUCIA, D'ANDREA and CAMPAGNA had caused disturbances among the prison population and because of infractions of prison regulations authorities in Atlanta had taken

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one hundred and fifty days good time from DE LUCIA and approximately the same amount from CAMPAGNA. As far as his records reflected, this good time had not been restored when they left Atlanta.

It was suggested that the Chicago Office locate and interview Attorney A. BRADLEY EBEN in line with the request contained in referenced letter.

Warden SANFORD telephonically contacted this office on October 3, 1947, and advised that after a further check of the files on these subjects he wished to correct the statement concerning good time which had been taken from them. He stated that because of certain infractions of rules they were brought before the disciplinary board but no action was taken to take their good time away. He noted that the report in this regard was not signed by either committee members or himself, and therefore it was not in effect when they left Atlanta.

Two teletypes were received from the Washington Field Office under date of September 29, 1947, requesting that it be ascertained if detainees were filed against the subjects while incarcerated in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, and also that contact be made with local immigration representatives to ascertain the purpose of their visit to the subjects while in Atlanta. In this connection, as previously stated, only a skeleton file concerning these subjects is maintained at Atlanta, and there was no record concerning any detainees having been filed against them while at this institution. It was stated that information concerning the detainees would be at Leavenworth.

Inquiry was also made of Mr. BERNER, local investigator for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and he advised that according to his records D'ANDREA, ROSELLI, CAMPAGNA, and DE LUCIA were interviewed in order to verify their citizenship. The parents of these individuals were born in Italy, but only DE LUCIA was foreign born. Mr. BERNER informed that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has an agreement with the United States Penitentiary whereby he will be notified in the event any prisoners of foreign birth or with parents of foreign birth are received. When this notification is furnished to Immigration and Naturalization Service arrangements are made to interview the prisoners in an attempt to verify their citizenship.

According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records CAMPAGNA was born on September 23, 1900, in Illinois, the son of LOUIS and

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ANTONIA SCARDINI. D'ANDREA was born September 7, 1891, at Buffalo, New York, the son of ALOSIUS D'ANDREA and ANTONIA VILLO. ROSELLI was born June 4, 1905, at Chicago, the son of VINCENZO and MARIA ROSELLI, under the name of GIOVANNI ROSELLI. DE LUCIA was born July 10, 1898 at Apricena Compobasso, Italy, under the name PAUL MAGLIO. He entered the United States on August 10, 1940, on the SS Ryndam via port of New York. He was naturalized September 27, 1928, and FRANK MEO, 905 South Halstead Street, and MICHAEL J. FISK, 4920 Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, witnessed his naturalization. There was no information in the file concerning a visit to CHARLES GIOE.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 58-62

REPORT MADE AT Atlanta, Georgia	DATE WHEN MADE 10/6/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/6/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c MOS
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was, ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Attention: Assistant Director A. Rosen

Warden SANFORD, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., interviewed and stated D'ANDREA, DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA were continually bragging and tending to lower prison morale at institution. Said pressure exerted to effect their transfer was made by prisoners themselves when talking with authorities. On 6/27/44 D'ANDREA and DE LUCIA were before a disciplinary board and board recommended D'ANDREA forfeit 150 days good time and DE LUCIA forfeit 240 days good time, but recommendation not signed by Warden and not in effect. Warden unable to state reason this recommendation not carried out.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 3, 1947, at Atlanta, Georgia
Atlanta teletype to Bureau dated October 6, 1947

DETAILS:

As to the statement in referenced report concerning a notation in the Atlanta Penitentiary file to the effect that CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA had caused trouble among the prison population, it was determined that the notation was actually a typewritten part of a routine progress report concerning DE LUCIA dated September 26, 1945. This progress report was based on the comments and observations of various supervisory personnel at the prison, and the files did not

PROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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reflect specifically who was responsible for this particular comment, and Penitentiary officials could not furnish any additional information.

Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD advised that D'ANDREA, DE LUCIA, and CAMPAGNA were continually bragging and throwing their weight around, which caused the other prisoners to look up to them and try to imitate their actions, thereby tending to lower prison morale. He explained further that these individuals were former gang leaders and because of their wide publicity some of the prisoners thought anything they said was right. He informed that D'ANDREA had three disciplinary reports, namely, conniving to have an inmate in the prison laboratory return a positive report showing sugar in DE LUCIA's urine so he could get on the diet line, dated May 27, 1944; on September 10, 1944, he was cited for violating his diet restriction when found drinking coffee which he was specifically instructed not to do; on July 26, 1945, he had a disciplinary report for refusing to mop the floor which he had tracked after being ordered to do so by an officer. He told the officer he was, because of his physical condition, unable to do this type of work. He was placed in punitive segregation for this latter offense and was in this status when transferred from Atlanta.

As to the statement in referenced report to the effect that constant pressure had been exerted by friends and attorneys of these prisoners to effect their transfer from the time of their arrival in Atlanta, Warden SANFORD advised that the pressure he had reference to was exerted by the prisoners themselves when being interviewed by officers at the Penitentiary. He explained that on every occasion when they talked with any of the prison officers they requested to be transferred to Leavenworth so as to be near their people and their people could visit them often without too much expense. He stated these prisoners had no friends visiting them except close relatives, and as far as he knew none of the visiting relatives had brought any pressure to have them transferred. He related that only two attorneys, namely A. BRADLEY EBEN and WILLIAM STEWART, visited the prisoners. He explained that another inmate whose name he did not recall had told him that EBEN was bringing pressure to have the prisoners transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth. However, he did not know specifically what sort of pressure this prisoner had reference to. He stated that Attorney EBEN had talked with him and requested that these prisoners be transferred, but the request was not granted at that time.

Concerning the statement previously made by Warden SANFORD to the effect that good time had been taken from these prisoners because of infractions of the rules, he advised upon reinterview that on June 27, 1944,

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D'ANDREA was brought before the disciplinary board at which time it was recommended that he forfeit 150 days good time for conniving in connection with the first infraction of the rules as explained above. On the same date DE LUCIA was up before the board for complicity in trying to influence an inmate in the prison laboratory to return a positive sugar count in his urine so he could be on the diet line. The Warden recommended that he forfeit 240 days good time.

Warden SANFORD stated that copies of these recommendations in the Atlanta Penitentiary files concerning these two prisoners were signed by the chairman of the disciplinary board at that time, namely THOMAS J. GOUGH, Associate Warden, but were not signed by him or the other members of the board. According to Mr. HERBERT COX, associate warden at the present time, the other members of the disciplinary board on the occasions when these two prisoners were heard were WALTER SCHULTZ, Chairman of Industries at the Prison, and BEN OVERSTREET, then assistant warden. Warden SANFORD advised that, according to the copy of the good time forfeiture board report which was in the files of D'ANDREA and DE LUCIA, the good time forfeiture recommendation was not in effect since neither he nor other members of the board had signed it. He stated he did not recall why he had not signed these recommendations, but probably the reason would be contained in the main file of these prisoners at Leavenworth, or there might be something in the Leavenworth files which would help him to recall why he had not signed the reports.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

58-2000-133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

b7c FILE NO. 58-194

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 10-11-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/9,10/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases; ET AL		CHARACTER OF CASE BRIEFLY PAROLE MATTERS	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN

Eighteen persons listed on insurance records as contributing cash collateral for bonds of subjects, interviewed. These persons admitted contributing total of \$235,000 toward collateral for subjects' bonds. Maintain these contributions were made because of friendship with the subjects or at the request of mutual friends. Subject CIOE personally furnished \$5,000, which was put up by CHARLES SIGNA. These witnesses deny that any pressure or coercion was brought to bear in connection with the securing of this collateral. Collateral returned to them after subjects were sentenced. With the exception of one witness who received a ten per cent fee on his contribution of \$15,000, none of the remaining witnesses interviewed received any interest, fees or bonuses on the cash advances. All deny contributing any additional funds in behalf of subjects for any purpose with the exception of WALTER THOMAS NOVAK, a local gambler, who advised that he contributed \$10,000 toward Subject CAMPAGNA's income tax liability in August or September, 1946 at the request of JOSEPH CORNGOLD. CORNGOLD reported to be part owner of El Patio and Austin Clubs in partnership with Subject CAMPAGNA, and is sometimes described as Cicero's gambling overlord and is associated with WILLIAM HEENEY, veteran CAPONE gangster. NOVAK maintains he has made no further contributions in behalf of subjects. All persons interviewed deny that they have made any contributions in connection with the securing of the paroles for subjects, and deny they have any knowledge of irregularities in connection with the securing of the paroles.

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>G. R. Evans</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>Ruth</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 58-2900-139	
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WSM:mel

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REFERENCE: Letter from Bureau to Washington Field Division dated September 22, 1947.
Report of SA [REDACTED] dated October 9, 1947 at Chicago, Illinois.

b7c

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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DEW:LML

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On October 9, 1947,

[REDACTED] of the Fidelity and Surety Department, American Casualty Company, 175 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, were interviewed in regard to the identity of the agent that represented their company at the time the bail bonds were posted for the subjects in this case in 1943, and for information regarding the individuals putting up the necessary collateral in connection with these bail bonds.

[REDACTED] stated that the original contact of the American Casualty Company with the subjects regarding bail bonds came about through an attorney named GEORGE CALLAGHAN, who was representing the subjects in the bond matter, and who was a personal friend of [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED] CALLAGHAN contacted an insurance broker by the name of [REDACTED] Chicago, who, in turn contacted [REDACTED] of the American Casualty Company, and made arrangements for the placing of the bail bonds for the subjects.

[REDACTED] stated that they had no files of the bail bond transaction except for a small file showing the names of the individuals putting up collateral for the bond and Dun and Bradstreet reports on individuals who did put up this collateral. The file contained a typewritten list of individuals, showing their names, addresses, amount of collateral, type of collateral, and bank upon which drawn, and, according to [REDACTED] was originally prepared for [REDACTED] of the Internal Revenue Department in 1943. B7C

In connection with the supplying of this information to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated that at the time [REDACTED] requested a list of the donors of collateral, that they had refused to give this information to [REDACTED]. They further stated that at a later date, they appeared before Federal Judge HOLLY in the Northern District of Illinois, and after a discussion, it was agreed upon that the information would be furnished to the Internal Revenue Department. They stated that the reason that the information was not originally given to [REDACTED] was because of the fact that they considered this information of a confidential nature.

The total amount of collateral put up by the various individuals, according to [REDACTED] was approximately \$500,000.00. However, after an examination of the list in the file, it was ascertained that the total shown on this list was only \$380,000.00. Both men stated that the discrepancy of \$112,000.00 could not be accounted for except that they thought the individuals listed had possibly come into their office at a later date and had added additional moneys for collateral.

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DEW:LML

Both men were questioned specifically as to whether there were other persons involved in the transaction whose names did not appear upon this list, and they were unable to answer this question, stating that their files were not complete, and that the home office of the American Casualty Company would be in a better position to answer this question. [REDACTED] reiterated several times that he believed that the list contained all of the individuals putting up collateral for the bail bonds.

b7c

It is to be noted that the funds collected as collateral were deposited with the Chicago office of the American Casualty Company. [REDACTED] stated that they did not take the collateral under the name of one individual, and that they had demanded that every person putting up collateral have his name included with the amount of collateral that he gave to the bonding company. The following is a list of the individuals appearing in the file of the American Casualty Company, which individuals did put up collateral for the bail bonds:

Payments by Cashiers Checks

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
SAMUEL GAROFALO, 1231 Vine Street	\$ 5,000.00	Cosmo National Bank
NATE JACOBS, 209 West Jackson	5,000.00	Independent National Bank
LOUIS ESPOSITO, 650 Halsted Street	5,000.00	Central National Bank
TONY PALUMEO, Chicago Avenue Motor Sales, 2412 West Chicago	25,000.00	National Security Bank
SAI CAPLAN, 4942 North Francisco	20,000.00	City National Bank
JOHN SCANLON, 7438 Prairie	5,000.00	American National Bank
CHARLES SIGNA, 4017 Dakin	5,000.00	Northwest National Bank
RUDOLPH SWANSON, 7025 Constance	7,500.00	Central National Bank
C. LAVANTIA, 5655 South Mozart	7,500.00	Central National Bank
GEORGE CHRISTOS, 1823 51st Street, Cicero, Illinois	10,000.00	First National Bank
TONY BATTAGLIA, 158 West 14th Street, Chicago Heights	5,000.00	City National Bank, Chicago Heights, Illinois

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<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
P. LANTIA, 7537 South Park	\$10,000.00	Central National Bank
GUY DILEO, 1123 West Huron	10,000.00	National Security Bank
Mrs. ELSIE FLEIG, 4300 Marine Drive	10,000.00	American National Bank and Trust Company
MICHEL POTSON, 5126 South Wabash	13,000.00	American National Bank
S. JEROME JOHNSON, 1 North LaSalle	10,000.00	American National Bank
JAMES GRAZIANO, 901 West Randolph J. P. Graziano Grocery Company	10,000.00	Mid-City National Bank
ANTHONY PERRY, City Beverage Co., 1531 Prairie, Chicago Heights	10,000.00	Check issued to PERRY by Chicago Heights National Bank on Continental Illinois National Bank
JOHN COMISE, 529 West 46th Street	10,000.00	Halsted Exchange National Bank
WILLIAM D'AMICO, Glenwood, Ill.	20,000.00	Issued by Chicago Heights National Bank on the Continental Illinois National Bank
DOROTHY PIERCE, 7727 South Kingston	12,000.00	National Bank of Hyde Park

Payments by Personal Check

JON DORR, Dorr Midwest Trailer Sales, Charlestown, Indiana	5,000.00	First Bank of Charlestown, Charlestown, Indiana
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Payments by Cash

LOUIS VOLIN, 1137 South State	10,000.00
WALTER KLAUSCH, 14 East Walton Place	10,000.00
JOHN RAGO, 624 North Western	8,300.00
LOUIS RAGO, 624 North Western	11,700.00
W. THOMAS NOVAK, 4740 West 65th	15,000.00

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DEW:LML

Payments by Cash (Cont'd)

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
BETTY SUSSMAN	\$25,000.00	
ROBERT MARCUS, 1109 South State	15,000.00	
JACK SUSSMAN	25,000.00	

Payments by Cash and Cashiers Checks

DAVID J. PEIET, 46 East 22nd	13,000.00	City National Bank and Trust Co.
LOUIS C. COHEN, Seneca Hotel	10,000.00	Lake Shore Trust Company

Payments by Bank Money Order

PETER MARUCA, 1158 West Grand	5,000.00	National Security Bank
LOUIS DeCALA, 1158 West Grand	5,000.00	National Security Bank

Payment by Certified Check

GEORGE CHERONES	5,000.00	First National Bank
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Payment by Cashiers Check and Personal Check

SANTO GAROFALO, 3210 Pierce Street	10,000.00	Central National Bank
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All addresses and banks are located in Chicago unless otherwise stated in the above list.

Also contained in the file furnished by the American Casualty Company was an unsigned copy of a Collateral Agreement which indicated that the collateral put up by any one individual covered the bonds of the following individuals: CHARLES GIOE, PHILIP D'ANDREA, PAUL DELUCIA, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, FRANCIS MARITOTE and RALPH PIERCE. They covered these individuals jointly and severally and in connection with this, ██████████ stated that they would not accept any collateral from an individual for a specific subject, but that the collateral had to be for all of the subjects, jointly and severally. The copy of this agreement mentioned above was one that pertained to the collateral advances by one DILEO and was dated March 25, 1943. b7c

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Chicago File No. 58-194
DEW:LML

In connection with the bail bonds, [REDACTED] explained that the total bond supplied by their company was \$700,000.00. They stated that their company also bonded JOHN ROSELLI, but that the bond was not actually consummated in the Chicago office. They stated that the total amount of collateral obtained for the \$700,000.00 bond was approximately \$500,000.00, and that a fee of two per cent was charged on the face value of the bonds, which resulted in a profit to the American Casualty Company of \$14,000.00. [REDACTED] stated that if one subject up to five subjects did not appear on the date set, that his company would not have lost any money, but that at least six or seven would have to fail to appear before his company would have a loss. He stated that, in other words, there was a possible \$200,000.00 loss to the American Casualty Company if all seven subjects failed to appear when called.

[REDACTED] stated that the cost of these bonds was paid by Attorney JOSEPH [REDACTED] IMBORGIO BULGER. The source of the funds used by BULGER to pay this cost was not known to either [REDACTED] b7c

The records of the American Casualty Company failed to disclose the dates of the bail bonds, the dates of the Collateral Agreements, and the dates of cancellation of bonds. Their records also did not show whether any substitutions were made of bonds.

Both [REDACTED] were asked if they knew any of the subjects in instant case, and they stated that they did not know them personally, but did know them by reputation.

[REDACTED] stated that at the time the bail bonds were cancelled, that his company in Reading, Pennsylvania, wrote checks to the individuals that had originally put up collateral for the bonds, and that these checks were sent to the Chicago office of the American Casualty Company and were distributed by the Chicago office to the individuals to whom they were made payable.

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PCD:lab

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] b7c

SAM CAPIAN, 2113 South 51st Court, Cicero, Illinois, treasurer of the Ajax Manufacturing Company, 3001 South Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago, advised he posted \$20,000.00 bond in 1943, out of his own personal funds, for subject GIOE, after GIOE had asked him to do so. CAPIAN stated he secured a cashier's check in the amount of the bond from the City National Bank in Chicago and gave the check to an insurance company in Chicago, as bond for GIOE. However, he does not recall the date he posted the bond or the name of the company with whom it was posted. CAPIAN does not recall whether or not he got a receipt for the money, but was of the opinion that he might have.

CAPIAN denied knowing the exact circumstances surrounding the contact between GIOE and himself with reference to the bond, and maintains it was strictly on a personal basis.

CAPIAN stated he received his money back from the insurance company, after subject GIOE was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary, but does not recall how soon after GIOE went to the penitentiary he did receive the money. He denied seeing GIOE since his release from Leavenworth. He advised GIOE is the only one of the subjects involved in this case that he knows, and stated he grew up with GIOE on the Northwest side of Chicago.

He advised he was called in to the Internal Revenue Department for inquiry regarding the posting of \$20,000.00 bond.

CAPIAN denied knowing Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN, denied contributing any money or services to a fund to pay the income tax delinquencies for the subjects in this case, and denied knowing any person or persons who may have given or loaned money for the income tax payments of the subjects in this case. He denied ever being approached by anyone for the purpose of contributing to a known or unknown fund with reference to the welfare of the subjects in this case.

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JBG:mel

GEORGE D. CHERONES, 105 North Clark Street, a real estate and loan agent, was interviewed on October 10, 1947 by SAS [REDACTED] at which time he advised that he posted \$5,000 for a client, [REDACTED]. The money was brought to his office by [REDACTED] who instructed CHERONES to take the \$5,000 cash and convert it into a certified check and bring it to the law office of JOSEPH LIBURGIO (BULGER), 139 North Clark Street. The \$5,000 was to be used on the bond of RALPH PIERCE.

CHERONES stated that he took the certified check to the law office of JOSEPH LIBURGIO (BULGER), and that the lawyer instructed him to take it to the American Casualty Company to put on the bond of RALPH PIERCE. CHERONES stated that he received a receipt for the money. He also stated that all conversations with reference to the above transaction with [REDACTED] occurred in his office.

CHERONES stated that he was repaid the \$5,000 from the Manufacturers Insurance Company on June 21, 1944 with a check. He was notified by phone by the insurance company that his check was there, and he went down and picked it up at their office. CHERONES then stated he turned the money back to [REDACTED] two checks totaling \$2,920.45, one check made out to [REDACTED] or \$1,000 in payment of a house [REDACTED] bought, and the rest in cash.

CHERONES advised that he received no remuneration of any sort in the above transaction as he did it as a favor for [REDACTED]. CHERONES further advised that he did not know if [REDACTED] contributed to any tax settlements of the subjects, but that he doubted it. He further advised that he knew none of the subjects, and that all he knew of BERNSTEIN was from what he read in the papers.

The following checks have been photostated, and the photostats retained in the 1A file:

Check No.	Dated	Drawn On	Amount
6012	April 14, 1943	The First National Bank	\$5,000.00
6736	February 17, 1944	" " "	453.25
6974	June 22, 1944	" " "	2,467.20
104	May 9, 1944	MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK	1,000.00

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PCD:lab

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] 62

JOHN COMISE, 5102 South Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that in 1943 he posted a \$10,000.00 bond with an insurance company in Chicago, Illinois, at 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, name of the insurance company unknown, for subject D'ANDREA. COMISE advised this money came out of his own personal funds and was paid for by cashier's check, drawn on the Halsted Exchange National Bank of Chicago. He advised D'ANDREA personally approached him to put up the bond for him, and at that time he, COMISE, had only a sketchy knowledge of the violation in which D'ANDREA was involved. He advised he received a receipt for the bond but does not know where it is at the present time.

COMISE stated he has been repaid his bond of \$10,000.00, and the same was repaid to him by the surety company in check form. He received re-payment on the bond sometime after D'ANDREA was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary.

COMISE denied that he received any profit or fee for his assistance to D'ANDREA and performed it only as a personal favor to D'ANDREA, due to the fact that he has known him for many years and is in the same lodge with him, namely the Italo American National Union, of which D'ANDREA at one time was an executive officer. COMISE stated D'ANDREA is the only one of the subjects he knows who is involved in this case and stated he would not assist D'ANDREA again under any circumstances because apparently D'ANDREA did not appreciate his efforts in 1943.

COMISE stated he was called in to the Internal Revenue Department for inquiry regarding his having posted this \$10,000.00 bond.

He denied knowing Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN, and denied contributing in any manner, shape or form to a fund to pay the income tax delinquencies for the subjects in this case. COMISE denied knowing any person or persons who may have given or loaned money for the income tax payments of the subjects in this case and denied ever being approached by anyone for the purpose of contributing to a known or unknown fund, with reference to the welfare of the subjects in this case.

58-2000.139

Chicago File #58-194
JCW/JEH:mel

On October 10, 1947 Mr. LOUIS DE COLA, 1158 West Grand Avenue, was interviewed by SAs [redacted]. At the time of this interview Mr. DE COLA advised that in 1943 he had contributed to the bond of CHARLES GIOE. He had put up \$5000 in cash for the bond of GIOE, which \$5000 was his own money. He put this money up at the request of his partner, PETER MARUCA, who told him that GIOE was in trouble and they should help. He states that he was a personal friend of GIOE, and that he put the money up for this reason only. He advised that he received no profit at all from this transaction.

He put the money up in the form of a certified check, which check he turned over to his partner, MARUCA, and he believes it was delivered by MARUCA to an attorney acting on behalf of GIOE. He states that he was repaid the \$5000 in full by a check which he received from some office downtown in the Loop. He thinks this was possibly an insurance company, although it may have been an attorney's office.

He advises that he does not know Attorney BERNSTEIN. He states further that he is not acquainted with any of the other parolees, and that he has no knowledge concerning any money that may have been paid to pay for back income taxes for GIOE or any other parolees. He advises that he has no knowledge of any money that may have been collected or paid out as a bribe to procure the release of any of these parolees. He states further that he does not know anyone who paid any money, either to pay for the income tax of these parolees or for any bribe and has no knowledge that any bribe may have been paid. He advised that he has not seen CHARLES GIOE since his release from the Federal Penitentiary.

58-200-139

Chicago File 58-194
JJJ:AWJ

GUY DiLEO, 516 North Ogden Avenue, Chicago, telephone Haymarket 6830, was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] on October 10, 1947, and at this time he stated that some time in 1943, probably in the spring of that year, he was contacted in his tavern at 667 North Ogden by his lifelong friend, TONY GIOE, who requested him to post a \$10,000.00 bond for his brother, CHARLES GIOE. TONY GIOE explained that his brother, CHARLES GIOE, was in some sort of "union" trouble but gave no further explanation. DiLEO advised that he knew CHARLES GIOE only casually but felt he had nothing to lose in posting said bond as a favor to his friend, TONY. DiLEO stated that on this occasion he went to the National Security Bank, Milwaukee Avenue, where he has his personal account, and obtained a cashier's check in the amount of \$10,000.00 and, in accordance with instructions from TONY GIOE, he took same to an attorney downtown whose name he believes to be CALLAHAN and who accompanied him to an assurance company of some kind where he obtained a receipt for said funds. He believes this might have been the American Casualty Company but is not certain. DiLEO advised that he received no explanation as to the purpose of the bond other than CHARLES GIOE was in some "union" trouble. No other conversations were had or explanations given.

DiLEO further advised that some weeks later he learned through the daily papers what it was all about, then he waited for about a week, telephoned the attorney, whose name he believes to be CALLAHAN, and made a request to withdraw his bond, stating he did not want anything more to do with said matter. DiLEO advised that about a day or two later he received a check but does not recall whether he obtained it directly from the assurance company or from the attorney in question. On receipt of the check, same was deposited by him to his account in the National Security Bank. DiLEO stated he did not know exactly what the attitude of TONY GIOE or any other persons would be in view of his request to withdraw the bond but stated he just didn't want anything more to do with the case. He added that TONY GIOE still comes into his tavern on occasions and they are still good friends.

Further, DiLEO stated that he received no remuneration of any kind for posting said bond, and that same was done solely as a favor to TONY GIOE. He added that he does not know any of the Subjects in this case with the exception of CHARLES GIOE, whom he knows casually, has never had any dealings with BERNSTEIN or WARD, has not been approached by anyone since the above incident in connection with this matter, tax matters or loans, and that he is not aware of any irregularities of any kind in connection with parole matters or tax matters.

58-2000-139

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] *b7c*

LOUIS ESPOSITO is the owner and operator of the West Town Food Market, Melrose Park, and other fruit and produce stands in and about Chicago and has his offices at 850 South Halsted, telephone Haymarket 8952. He resides at 7977 Washington Boulevard, River Forest, Illinois, telephone Forest 5238.

LOUIS ESPOSITO was interviewed at his offices on October 10, 1947. He stated he has been acquainted with the RICCA family for several years and this acquaintance grew out of the fact that he delivered produce to their house and called for orders. ESPOSITO stated that at about the time PAUL RICCA was in need of a bond, he had called at the RICCA residence for the purpose of either delivering produce or obtaining an order, and at that time Mrs. RICCA advised him that her husband needed a bond. She asked him if he could put up some money and how much he could put up. ESPOSITO stated he told Mrs. RICCA he could possibly scrape together \$5000, and she said, "Is that all?" to which he replied, "Yes." ESPOSITO stated she must have told him where to deliver this \$5000 but at the present time he is unable to recall whether it was to an attorney's office or the American Casualty Company.

ESPOSITO stated that on this request of Mrs. RICCA, he went to his bank, the Central National Bank in Chicago, and drew out some money from his personal account and took some money from his safety deposit box, with which money he purchased a cashier's check for \$5000. He was unable to state to whom this check was drawn.

ESPOSITO stated that he was acquainted both with Attorney BJLGER and Attorney GEORGE CALLAHAN, but he was unable to state how these attorneys figures in the collection of this bond.

He advised that he recalls vaguely he did receive a receipt for delivering this money, but here also he was unable to recall what individual signed this receipt. He stated he did get the money back but received no profit on the transaction and received only \$5000 in return. He was unable to recall from whom he received this money but it was his belief that he put some of it in his account at the Central National Bank and some of it in his safety deposit box.

ESPOSITO stated he has not been approached to loan or donate any money for the income tax liability of PAUL RICCA or LOUIS CAMPAGNA, and he is not familiar with anybody who was so approached. He also stated he is not familiar

Chicago File 58-194
HAC:EOD

with any irregularities in the paroles of the subjects in this case other than vague and unfounded rumors, such as "They must have done all right," but he could not even recall from whom he had heard this rumor.

ESPOSITO stated that the last time he saw RICCA was about a week and one-half after he got out of the Federal Penitentiary. He stated this was one of the times he was delivering produce to their residence and the only conversation he had with PAUL RICCA at that time was "How are you?", etc.

LOUIS ESPOSITO denied acquaintanceship with the other subjects in this case.

58-2000-139

Chicago File #58-194

JBG:mel

JEROME JOHNSON, 1 North LaSalle Street, an attorney, was interviewed on [REDACTED] October 10, 1947 by SAs [REDACTED], at which time he advised that he posted \$20,000 bond for RALPH PIERCE with the American Casualty Company in his own name on instructions from his client, EDWARD M. DOBKIN, sometime in 1943, exact date unknown. JOHNSON advised that he thought \$10,000 was cash and \$10,000 cashier's check, drawn on a bank he does not remember. JOHNSON advised that a receipt was obtained from the American Casualty Company when said bond was posted, and that the transaction between JOHNSON and his client occurred in JOHNSON's law office, date unknown.

JOHNSON advised that said money was returned to him by check from the American Casualty Company either in May or July, 1944, which check he endorsed, and returned said funds to his client. JOHNSON advised he knew nothing of possible remuneration to DOBKIN for posting said bond, nor anything about DOBKIN being approached on the subject of contributing to the tax settlements of the subjects.

JOHNSON further stated that he did not know any of the subjects, but knew BERNSTEIN through business associations, and that he merely acted in this instance as an agent of his client.

58-2000-139

JJJ:AMJ
Chicago File 58-194

WALTER KLAUSCH, 14 East Walton Place, advised that he posted a \$10,000.00 cash bond with the American Casualty Company at the request of CHARLES GIOE some time in 1943, the exact date not being recalled. KLAUSCH stated that CHARLES GIOE contacted him telephonically and requested him to post this bond for him with the American Casualty Company, stating he was in some kind of difficulty but giving no explanation of the difficulty.

KLAUSCH advised that he is in the liquor business and was formerly associated with the American Distributing Company with whom he worked until said organization was liquidated, and that he now is associated with Williams Importers, liquor importers. He said that in connection with his business he became acquainted with and dealt with CHARLES GIOE, whom he has known for approximately eight years. He further stated that on the basis of this business association he took his personal funds in the amount of \$10,000.00 in cash from the safety box in his residence and deposited same with the American Casualty Company, receiving a receipt therefor. All this was done in accordance with telephonic instructions received from CHARLES GIOE. KLAUSCH went on to say that shortly after the trial he went up to the office of the American Casualty Company and received a check in the amount of \$10,000.00, which he cashed at the First National Bank. He also stated that he received no remuneration of any kind in connection with this transaction. KLAUSCH further added that his wife was somewhat disgusted over the fact that he only received a "thanks" for the favor. KLAUSCH stated he knows CHARLES GIOE through business association with him and knows RALPH PIERCE casually, having met him several times in taverns.

KLAUSCH stated he does not know BERNSTEIN or any of the other Subjects and has never been approached by anyone with regard to additional loans, contributions toward tax funds of any kind, and knows of no other contributors, although he is aware there were other contributors. KLAUSCH stated that on one occasion he did meet a man by the name of BULGER, whom he thought represented CHARLES GIOE, but he does not remember the circumstances. He recalls that it was about the time of the trial. KLAUSCH advised he is not aware of any irregularities in connection with paroles or tax matters.

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AJR:ek

CHARLES FRANCIS LA MANTIA, 10007 South Seeley Avenue, was interviewed on October 10, 1947, by Special Agents [REDACTED] JR., at LA MANTIA's place of business, LA MANTIA Brothers Arrigo Company, 28 South Water Market Street, Chicago. 37C

LA MANTIA advised that he is a salesman and also manager of the Tomato Room of the above-named company, which is engaged in the produce business.

LA MANTIA related that in 1943 he contributed approximately \$7,500 to \$10,000 for the bail bond of the subjects. LA MANTIA stated he could not be certain as to the exact amount. According to the best of LA MANTIA's recollection, he believed this contribution was made by him in the form of a personal check, and the contribution was derived from LA MANTIA's personal funds only. LA MANTIA made his contribution at the request of JOE FUSCO (a member of the Chicago Syndicate and President of Gold Seal Liquors, Inc., a large wholesale liquor distributor). LA MANTIA has been a life-long friend of JOE FUSCO, and his contribution was made purely and only on the basis of his friendship with FUSCO. FUSCO indicated to LA MANTIA at the time the contribution was requested that the money was to be used to furnish bail bond for a group of persons who were friends of FUSCO.

At FUSCO's instructions, LA MANTIA went to the office of a Chicago Attorney, whose name LA MANTIA believes was BULGER and whose office was located on North Clark Street almost directly across the street from the City Hall. At that time, LA MANTIA turned his contribution over to this attorney, in accordance with FUSCO's request. LA MANTIA could not recall whether or not he was given a receipt.

LA MANTIA denied having ever had any business or personal relationships with any of the subjects, but admitted that he knew Subject D'ANDREA casually as the result of having originally come from the same Chicago neighborhood as D'ANDREA. LA MANTIA denied ever having been acquainted with any of the subjects other than D'ANDREA, and he insisted that his contribution to the subjects' bail was made solely as a personal favor to his friend FUSCO. LA MANTIA stated that his contribution was made without any offer of interest or compensation in any form or the use of pressure, and stated that no compensation was promised him for his contribution.

Subsequently, according to LA MANTIA, he was advised by the same attorney referred to above, probably BULGER, to call at the downtown Chicago Office of an insurance company, the name and location of which LA MANTIA could not recall at this time. Acting upon these instructions, LA MANTIA went to the office of the insurance company, and there his contribution was returned in full to him in the form of a check from the insurance company.

LA MANTIA strongly denied that he had been approached for any contribution.

Chicago file 58-194

AJR:eak

to the payment of income taxes on behalf of any of the subjects or for contributions for any other purpose on behalf of the subjects. He also denied knowledge of anyone having made such contributions.

LA MANTIA stated he is a stockholder in the Krispy Kleen Vegetables, Inc., 129 South Water Market. In this connection, he was questioned as to his knowledge that Subject D'ANDREA had been offered employment by Krispy Kleen Vegetables, Inc., and LA MANTIA denied any knowledge of participation whatever on his part in offering such employment to D'ANDREA. LA MANTIA suggested that one FERRARO is the manager of Krispy Kleen Vegetables, Inc. and is responsible for the handling of that company's business, and he further suggested that FERRARO would be the person most likely to have knowledge of any employment offered D'ANDREA.

LA MANTIA made a general denial of any knowledge of any bribery in connection with the parole of the subjects or of the manner in which the paroles were effected other than what he has read in the newspapers.

PHILIP LA MANTIA, 7537 South Park Avenue, was interviewed at the offices of the LA MANTIA Brothers Arrigo Company, of which PHILIP LA MANTIA is Treasurer. It should be noted that LA MANTIA denied that he has any interest in Krispy Kleen Vegetables, Inc.

PHILIP LA MANTIA related that in 1943 he contributed \$7,500 to \$10,000 for the bail bond of the subjects, but he stated he was unable to recall accurately the exact amount which he contributed. LA MANTIA's contribution, according to the best of his recollection, was in the form of a personal check, and the source of the contribution was solely LA MANTIA's personal funds. LA MANTIA stated he made his contribution at the request of JOE FUSCO, and the contribution was made solely upon the basis of LA MANTIA's life-long friendship with FUSCO. LA MANTIA made his contribution to FUSCO personally, and recalled that FUSCO gave him a receipt for the contribution.

LA MANTIA denied that any offer of interest or compensation was made or that pressure was used to induce him to make his contribution. According to LA MANTIA, FUSCO told him at that time only that the money was to be used for the bail bonds of some friends of FUSCO, and LA MANTIA at the time did not even know the identities of the persons for whom the bail bond was to be furnished.

Subsequently, according to PHILIP LA MANTIA, he accompanied FUSCO, at the latter's request, to the office of Attorney JOSEPH BULGER, and there LA MANTIA was repaid in full for his contribution. LA MANTIA was uncertain as to whether he was paid by FUSCO or BULGER, but stated that it was one of these individuals who returned his money. LA MANTIA could not recall the form in which he

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AJR:eak

received payment, as to whether it was cash, check, etc. He stated that when he received payment he returned FUSCO's receipt and also signed a receipt himself.

LA MANTIA stated that he has been casually acquainted with D'ANDREA for years but has never had any business or social relationships with him, and denied that he had any acquaintanceship whatever with any of the other subjects.

LA MANTIA denied that he has ever been approached by anyone for any contribution on behalf of the subjects except for the bail bond as set out above, and he denied knowledge as to how the funds were raised for the payments of income taxes for subjects CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA. LA MANTIA stated that he has never seen BULGER since the repayment of LA MANTIA's contribution mentioned above and that although he has occasionally seen FUSCO, the latter has never mentioned the matter of the payment of instant income taxes or the paroles of any of the subjects. LA MANTIA made a general denial of any knowledge of bribery in connection with the subjects' paroles or of the manner in which the paroles were effected, other than what he has read in the newspapers.

Chicago File No. 58-194
JCW:LIL

The following interview was conducted on October 9, 1947 by Special Agents

b7c

ROBERT MARCUS, 5056 South Woodlawn, presently employed as assistant manager of the Superior Products Company, 2133 West Fulton Street, Chicago, a punch board manufacturing concern, stated that for a period of approximately thirty years, he was a professional bondsman in the city of Chicago. He retired from business in 1942.

In 1943, he was contacted by JOSEPH I. BULGER, attorney for LOUIS CAMPAGNA, for the purpose of having him make bond for CAMPAGNA. He considered CAMPAGNA a good risk, and, consequently, put up \$15,000.00 bond. \$11,500.00 of this was in cash while \$3,500.00 was in Treasury Bonds. As a professional bondsman, MARCUS had previously made bond on numerous occasions for CAMPAGNA and his associates. He does not consider himself to be a personal friend of CAMPAGNA or the other parolees, but knows them, having been their bondsman and having seen them in court and various restaurants about town. He stated that he has never had any social or business connections with them other than through writing bonds for them. He has not been in touch with CAMPAGNA since his release on parole.

MARCUS had no information regarding the paroles other than what he has read in the local papers. He stated he knows nothing concerning any money paid or political pressure used to secure the paroles. He knows nothing about the money alleged to have been paid to Attorney BERNSTEIN for taxes for CAMPAGNA and his associates.

Mr. MARCUS advised that he received ten per cent commission for having advanced the \$15,000 to be used as a bond for CAMPAGNA. The \$1500 was paid to him in cash by JOSEPH BULGER at the time MARCUS delivered the \$15,000. He stated the entire \$15,000 was returned to him after Subjects were sentenced.

Chicago File #58-194
JCW/JEH:mel

On October 10, 1947 Mr. PETER MARUCA, 1225 West Grand Avenue, was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED]. At the time of this interview Mr. [REDACTED] MARUCA advised that he put up \$5000 for the bond of CHARLES GIOE in 1943. He stated that he was requested to put up this money either by CHARLES GIOE or his brother, TONY. Mr. MARUCA advised that the \$5000 was in large part his own money, but that some of it he borrowed from friends. He does not at this time recall the name of the friends from whom he borrowed this money. He stated that he turned this money in the form of a certified check, together with the money of his partner DE LUCIA, over to Attorney JOE I. BULGER, taking it to him at his office. He stated that when the bond was no longer needed, the money was returned to him by Attorney BULGER in the form of a check. He states that he received no profit from this transaction, and that he put up the money solely through his friendship with CHARLES GIOE. He advised that he intended his money to be used only for the bond of GIOE, but that he understands that the money was pooled and went toward paying for the bonds of all of subject parolees.

He advised that he does not now recall whether the check that he received when the money was returned to him was a personal check of Attorney BULGER's or the check of an insurance company.

Mr. MARUCA states that he has not seen CHARLES GIOE since his release from the Federal Penitentiary, as he has been out of the city for the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ months and only returned here yesterday.

MARUCA advised that he made no contributions to pay off the income tax of CHARLES GIOE or any of the other subject parolees. He was not asked to contribute to such a fund, but he believes that he would have given money for such purpose if he had been asked, and that he would have given the money out of friendship. He states that he knows no one who helped pay off the taxes of GIOE or the other parolees. He states that he has never given any other money for any other purpose in regard to the subject parolees, except for the possibility that when CHARLES GIOE was a youngster in the neighborhood he may have given him small amounts of money but never made any loan.

He advised that he is not well acquainted with Subject CAMPAGNA, and that he has known D'ANDREA for years through the Italian-American Union. He does not know Subject DE LUCIA well, but has a speaking acquaintance with him. He is not at all acquainted with Attorney BERNSTEIN.

Chicago File 58-194
FAR:EOD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] b7c

On October 10, 1947, WALTER THOMAS NOVAK was interviewed at 4817 West 65th Street, Chicago, Illinois. NOVAK advised that he resides on the second floor at that address and that he and one JIM VINCENT are co-owners of the tavern located on the first floor at that address. At the time of the interview, the Agents saw that the back rooms at this address were furnished in the form of a bookie and gambling establishment.

Relative to the bail bonds on behalf of the subjects in 1943, NOVAK stated that through general conversation he had received knowledge that CAMPAGNA had to put up a large bond. NOVAK stated he could not recall the individuals who advised him of this, and he could not recall the place or the circumstances under which he first received this knowledge. He stated that he visited the office of an attorney, who, at the present time, he believes may have been BULGER. He contacted this attorney for the purpose of voluntarily and of his own free will putting up some money to help CAMPAGNA make bond. Upon contacting this attorney, he was told that CAMPAGNA's bond amounted to \$100,000. He told this attorney he would help in furnishing this money, and, to do this, NOVAK withdrew \$25,000 from his own personal bank account, which was located in the Cicero State Bank. With this \$25,000, he purchased a cashier's check, which cashier's check may have been purchased at the Argo State Bank. However, NOVAK believes it was purchased at the Cicero State Bank. NOVAK said he could not recall who the payee was on this cashier's check. He stated he could not remember whether he actually turned over this check to Attorney BULGER or if he turned it over to the U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that he did get a receipt when he surrendered his check, which receipt he held until the \$25,000 was returned to him when CAMPAGNA's bond was cancelled. NOVAK stated he could not recall who made out the receipt or who signed it. He stated that when he received the money back, he received it in the form of a check but he cannot recall the maker of the check or who handed him the check.

Relative to this \$25,000, NOVAK stated it was made up of his own funds and that when the money was returned to him, he did not turn it over to anyone else but placed it in his safety deposit box, which was located at either the Cicero State Bank or the Argo State Bank.

NOVAK stated that he was not acquainted with any attorney by the name of BERNSTEIN.

He stated that in about September of 1946, he was contacted by a friend relative to CAMPAGNA's income tax liability. With a great deal of hesitancy, he

58-2000-139

Chicago File 58-194
FAR:EOD

identified this friend as JOE CORNGOLD. He stated that he could not recall his conversation with CORNGOLD at that time but stated that as a result of this contact with CORNGOLD, he turned over \$10,000 in cash to CORNGOLD, with the understanding that CORNGOLD was to use this money in settlement of CAMPAGNA's back taxes. He stated he received no receipt or note for this money, that he considered it a loan to CAMPAGNA, and that he believes he will eventually be repaid by CAMPAGNA for this money, which he gave to CORNGOLD in September of 1946.

NOVAK stated that CORNGOLD owns the El Patio Club located near 22nd Street and 59th Avenue in Cicero.

An examination of the Chicago files discloses that in the October 1, 1947, issue of the Chicago Daily Tribune, there appeared an article under a Washington date line, dated September 30, 1947, in which it was stated that CAMPAGNA, in detailing his profits from gambling houses to the income tax authorities, said he shared the profits from the El Patio and the Austin Club in partnership with JOE CORNGOLD, sometimes described as Cicero's gambling overlord, and WILLIAM HEENEY, veteran CAPONE gangster.

At the conclusion of the interview with NOVAK, he stated he knows of no irregularity in connection with the parole of the subjects in this case and he knows of no funds which were paid to anyone in order to effect the release of the subjects. NOVAK further stated that he has heard no one discuss any possible irregularities and that he did not know of any individuals who could furnish any information about any possible irregularities concerning the parole of the subjects.

Chicago File 58-194
PCD:lab

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

67C

ANTHONY PALUMBO, 2412 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, stated he posted \$25,000.00 bond in 1943, after he received the money from ANTHONY CAPEZIO, and he does not know the person or persons for whom the bond was posted. PALUMBO advised CAPEZIO approached him and requested that he post the bond, due to the fact that he, PALUMBO, was "in the clear", and he did so as a personal favor to CAPEZIO. PALUMBO advised he secured a cashier's check from the National Security Bank of Chicago, in the amount of \$25,000.00, and took this check to Attorney JOSEPH I. BULGER, who in turn posted the bond. PALUMBO denied knowing for whom BULGER posted the bond. PALUMBO stated he did not receive a receipt for this money.

PALUMBO stated further that after he had given the money to BULGER, he was called in to the Internal Revenue Department for inquiry regarding his having posted the \$25,000.00 bond.

PALUMBO advised that the surety company, name unknown to him, who apparently handled the bond after JOSEPH BULGER was given the money by him, returned the money to him in a check, and he in turn, at the request of ANTHONY CAPEZIO, cashed the check. He secured twenty five \$1,000 bills and gave the money back to CAPEZIO.

PALUMBO denied securing any profit, fee or commission for the services rendered to CAPEZIO, but did it only as a personal favor to him.

PALUMBO denied knowing Attorney EUGENE BERNSTEIN and denied giving or loaning any money to BERNSTEIN to assist in the settlement of the tax cases for the subjects. He denied knowing any person or persons who may have given or loaned money for the income tax payments of the subjects in this case, and denied ever being approached by anyone for the purpose of contributing to a known or unknown fund with reference to the welfare of the subjects in this case.

PALUMBO advised the only subject he knows personally is DE LUCIA, whom he has known since they were boys together in Chicago.

58-2000-139

Chicago File 58-194
JFG:rmb

The following was dictated by SA [REDACTED] b7c

POSTING OF BOND

MICHEL POTSON, alias Michel Bodorlou, was interviewed October 10, 1947 by Special Agents [REDACTED] in the lobby of the North Park Hotel, 1936 North Clark Street, Chicago, where he maintains an apartment. POTSON readily admitted he had posted \$15,000 of his own personal funds in certified checks in the amounts of \$8,000 and \$7,000 with the American Casualty Insurance Company in March 1943. He stated he was requested to post this bond by an attorney for RALPH PIERCE. POTSON stated he does not recall the name of the attorney who made the request and would not recall it if he heard the name. He said that the attorney was not BERNSTEIN with whom he is acquainted. POTSON stated the reason he posted the \$15,000 on behalf of RALPH PIERCE was that PIERCE has been a personal friend of his for the past ten years and a customer in Colosino's Restaurant. He denied that he received any interest or return for posting the \$15,000. He stated he received \$15,000 from the American Casualty Insurance Company after the trial was over and RALPH PIERCE was acquitted. He does not recall the exact date that this money was returned to him.

POTSON denied he had contributed any money in the tax settlement case of CAMPAGNA et al or to any other fund. He denied having knowledge of anyone else making contributions to the tax settlement matter or knowledge of any funds collected on behalf of the Subjects.

POTSON admitted that he had known PHILIP D'ANDREA for the past 25 years but denied he posted any money in payment of bond for D'ANDREA.

POTSON also denied knowing any of the other Subjects in instant case. He stated he was personally acquainted with the late AL CAPONE, JACK GUZIK and the FICETTE Brothers all of the syndicate.

BACKGROUND OF POTSON

POTSON states he maintains a residence at the North Park Hotel, 1936 North Clark Street, Chicago, for business reasons. However, his residence address is 4532 Woodley Avenue, Encino, California. He stated he expected to remain in Chicago before returning to California until October 13. POTSON stated he had made all his money from the operation of the Colosino Restaurant. He denies he has participated in any of the rackets in Chicago. He readily admitted that his restaurant was frequented

Chicago File 58-194
JFG:rmb

by members of the Chicago syndicate. POTSON stated he was president of the corporation that owned Colosino's Restaurant. He retired from the business two years ago because of ill health on the advice of his doctors. Since that time, the restaurant has been operated by two different owners. He stated that the restaurant was closed in July 1947 because the operator at that time lost \$150,000. He did not furnish to the writer the names of the persons who operated the restaurant since he released his interests.

POTSON stated he was born in Asia Minor, Turkey in 1883 and arrived in the United States with thirty-five cents in his pocket. In the past he has sold peanuts and operated a pool room at 1938 Archer Avenue. Subsequently, he acquired an interest in the Colosino Restaurant at which time he became acquainted with leading members of the Chicago syndicate.

INCOME TAX EVASION BY POTSON

At the present time POTSON has a case pending with the Internal Revenue Department for income tax evasion. Recently Federal Judge PHILIP L. SULLIVAN in Chicago continued POTSON's case until January 5, 1948, because of POTSON's physical condition. POTSON claims he has a heart condition and a blood clot on his right leg. He uses a cane with which to walk. POTSON readily admitted he likes to gamble; however, he does not frequent gambling establishments but prefers to gamble with friends. He also admitted playing poker with ABBOTT and COSTELLO of radio and movie fame, stating that he did not win \$80,000 as alleged by ABBOTT and COSTELLO. He would not state what amount he won from ABBOTT and COSTELLO but merely stated it was a "two dollar poker game".

POTSON said he was represented by attorney GEORGE F. CALLAHAN, located in the Bankers Building, Chicago, in the income tax evasion case.

Assistant U.S. Attorney EDWARD RYAN, who is handling POTSON's income tax evasion case, stated that his records reflected POTSON had posted a \$15,000 bond on March 25, 1943 on behalf of RALPH PIERCE, giving two cashier's checks, one in the amount of \$7,000 No. 550791 dated March 25, 1943, and the other in the amount of \$8,000 No. 550782 dated March 23, 1943, both drawn on the American National Bank. RYAN stated his file reflected this money was paid to the Maryland Casualty Company and was later transferred to the Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The \$15,000 was returned to POTSON on June 16, 1944. POTSON

58200-39

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admitted to Internal Revenue Agent [REDACTED] that he had put up this money in behalf of RALPH PIERCE at the request of PIERCE. POTSON, according to the file, was interviewed by Agent MALONE of the Internal Revenue Department on June 17, 1943, and the file indicated that both cashier's checks are now in the possession of Assistant U. S. Attorney EDWARD RYAN.

b7c

CRIMINAL RECORD

POTSON admitted he was arrested only twice in his life, once for gambling about 25 years ago and for a liquor violation about 16 years ago during the prohibition era for which he received a sentence of 30 days at Joliet, Illinois.

DESCRIPTION

The following description was obtained by interrogation and observation:

Name:	MICHEL POTSON, alias Michel Bodogloou
Birth date:	1883, day & month unknown, Asia Minor, Turkey
Height:	5' 5"
Weight:	198
Complexion:	Medium
Hair:	Bald with gray fringe
Eyes:	Hazel
Marital status:	Married in 1908
Wife:	ELLA SMITH
Children:	None
Education:	None, able to read only
Dress:	Slovenly attired
Characteristics:	Four gold teeth upper front; Large hock nose
Citizenship:	Naturalized in Chicago, State Court, 1912 under name MIKE BODOGLOU
Occupation:	Retired
Hobbies:	Horsceracing, football and gambling

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] on October 9, 1947.

LOUIS RAGO, owner and operator of the Rago Funeral Home, 624 North Western, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he and his brother JOHN, recently deceased, at the request of Mrs. LOUIS CAMPAGNA, during the early part of 1943 advanced \$20,000 towards the collateral for a bail bond of LOUIS CAMPAGNA at the time CAMPAGNA was arrested. RAGO stated that this money was turned over to JOSEPH IMBURGIO alias Joseph Bulger by himself and his brother. 67c

RAGO also stated that he had nothing to do with the payments made to EUGENE BERNSTEIN which was allegedly used by BERNSTEIN to pay the income taxes of PAUL DE LUCIA and LOUIS CAMPAGNA. RAGO advised that he gave no one any money at any time for the tax payments of DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA.

He pointed out he was not acquainted with BERNSTEIN and stated he had no knowledge of any payments of money to any Government officials in an effort to secure paroles of the Subjects. RAGO advised that he is acquainted with all of the Subjects, the CAPONES, and many of the so-called mob members through his contacts with them in Cicero, Illinois, during the prohibition era. He further stated that on one occasion he accompanied RALPH CAPONE on CAPONE'S wedding trip to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and acted as a front man or booking agent in securing hotel accommodations and assisting CAPONE in remaining inconspicuous.

RAGO stated that he handled AL CAPONE'S funeral services and burial. RAGO advised that he knows these individuals socially and has never inquired into their personal business or means of livelihood as he considers it their own affair.

In conclusion RAGO pointed out that the \$20,000 cash that he and his brother advanced for the Subjects' bonds was from his own funds and that these funds were later returned to him with no profit being made on the transaction by either himself or his brother.

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JCW/JEH:mel

On October 10, 1947 Mr. CHARLES SIGNA, Owner of the Top of the Town Tavern, 3058 Peterson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] At the time of this interview Mr. SIGNA advised that he put up \$5000 toward the bond of CHARLES GIOE in 1943. He stated that the \$5000 put up by him was money that had been turned over to him by CHARLES GIOE for this purpose. He states that GIOE gave him the money in cash, and that he went to a bank, believed to be the Northwest National Bank, and purchased a certified check which he deposited with Attorney JOE BULGER to be used on GIOE's bond. He advised that at this time he was operating a tavern at 1138 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that CHARLES GIOE came to him at the tavern and requested that he put up \$5000 toward his bond. Mr. SIGNA states that he told GIOE that he had no such sum of money, and GIOE advised him that he didn't have to have the money, and thereupon turned over to him \$5000 in cash to be used for this purpose, which money GIOE had on his person at that time.

He advised that Attorney BULGER did not contact him for this purpose, and that he did not see BULGER until after he had put up the money; that sometime later the Treasury Department agents checked his income against his expenditures, which check showed that he did not have \$5000 of his own for use as a bond; that he told the Treasury Department agents what had happened and then requested that he be released from his responsibility on GIOE's bond. He stated that he met with GIOE and Attorney BULGER at Gibby's Restaurant, where the matter was discussed, and it was decided that the money would be returned to him and he would turn it back over to GIOE. He stated that Attorney JOE BULGER gave him a certified check for the \$5000, which check he cashed, and returned the cash to GIOE. He does not recall just where he received the check in repayment of the money, but believes that it was possibly at Attorney BULGER's office. He advised that he entered into this transaction solely through friendship, and that he did not make money from it.

Mr. SIGNA stated that he did not give a penny to help pay for the income tax of subject parolees, nor did he contribute toward any fund that might have been used to pay for a bribe to procure this parole. He states that he has heard no talk of any money having been paid for a bribe to procure paroles, and has no knowledge of it other than that which he has received from reading the papers.

He advised that he is not acquainted with Attorney BERNSTEIN, and that no contacts have been made with him requesting him to pay any sums of money either to pay subject parolees' income tax or to procure paroles. He states that he is not acquainted with other subject parolees, and that he knows GIOE through having grown up with him in the same section of town.

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KSS:EBD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]
on October 9, 1947.

JDC

JACK SUSSMAN, 716 West Roosevelt Road, part owner of the Roosevelt Cafeteria, advised that he has been in business at this location for the past seventeen years as a restaurant operator. SUSSMAN admitted furnishing \$25,000 cash for the bail bond of PAUL DELUCIA at the time DELUCIA was arrested in Chicago during the early part of 1943 by Federal authorities.

SUSSMAN advised that the \$25,000 consisted of funds belonging to himself and his brother and his partner. SUSSMAN stated that this money was supplied at the personal request of PAUL DELUCIA by himself, SUSSMAN, to the United States Commissioner's Office in Chicago, Illinois, and the reason for complying with DELUCIA's request was that DELUCIA has been a friend of SUSSMAN's for a good many years.

SUSSMAN stated that this money was later returned to him and that he had furnished it on a non-profit basis receiving no interest or compensation of any nature.

SUSSMAN pointed out that he has never questioned DELUCIA's activities as he figured it did not concern him in any way.

SUSSMAN claimed he has operated a legitimate business all his life and has never mixed in any business activities with the so-called Chicago hoodlums; however, he admits being acquainted with many of them. SUSSMAN admitted knowing personally all of the Subjects in this case with the exception of GIOE. He denied any knowledge of irregularities in the obtaining of paroles for the Subjects and stated he furnished no money other than the amount previously mentioned and he knows of no bribery payments in connection with this matter.

SUSSMAN also denied knowing EUGENE BERNSTEIN and states he did not furnish any funds to pay LOUIS CAPAGNA or PAUL DELUCIA's income taxes.

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JCW/JEH:mel

On October 10, 1947 Mrs. FAU SUSSMAN, 5435 Kimball Avenue, Chicago, was contacted at her home by SAs [REDACTED] Mrs. SUSSMAN at this time advised that she had not personally put up any money toward the bonds of subject parolees in 1943. She stated that she knew that her husband, JACK SUSSMAN, had put up money for this purpose, and that in order for him to raise a sum of money to be put up for this purpose, she had signed some papers. She does not recall the nature of these papers. She states that she has no independent funds that could be used for such purpose, and that if her name appeared as having contributed toward this bond it had been signed by her husband, in which event it would have been entirely all right with her as she feels that any money he may have or desired to raise is joint property and can be used by her husband in any manner he sees fit.

Mrs. SUSSMAN denied having paid any money to be used in the payment of income taxes of any of subject parolees or having paid any money that might have been used as a bribe to procure the parole of subject parolees. She also stated that she does not know anyone who gave any money to be used to pay the income taxes of subject parolees or to procure the paroles. She stated that she does not know the subject parolees personally, although she is at times at social functions where they are and she would probably recognize them on sight.

She said that [REDACTED] had never resided at this address, and advised that JACK SUSSMAN, resided at [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois.

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JCT/JEH:mel

[REDACTED] was interviewed at her home,
[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, on October 10, 1947 by SAS [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] advised that she had never at any time put up
any money to be used in payment of the bonds of subject parolees or to pay any
income taxes for subject parolees or to be used to procure the parole of any
of subject parolees.

She states that she is not personally acquainted with any of subject parolees,
and that any use of her name in regard to this matter was entirely unauthorized.

- P E N D I N G -

Chicago File #58-194

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will consider the advisability of reinterviewing JOSEPH I. BULGER, 134 North Clark Street, after the interview with ANTHONY ACCARDO, concerning the use of his name by ACCARDO, and for any information in connection with instant paroles.

Will, after the completion of the interviews with the individuals posting cash collateral for bonds for the subjects, interview JOSEPH BULGER concerning his connection with the bond matter.

Will interview the following individuals who contributed cash collateral toward the bonds of the subjects of this case in 1943 and 1944:

SANTO GAROFALO, 3210 Pierce Street - \$10,000
LOUIS B. CORIN, Seneca Hotel, Chicago - \$10,000
LOUIS VOLIN, 1137 South State Street, Chicago - \$10,000
DOROTHY PIERCE, 7727 South Kingston, Chicago - \$12,000
DAVID PEILET, 46 East 22nd Street, Chicago - \$13,000
JAMES GRAZIANO, 901 West Randolph Street, Chicago, - \$10,000
Mrs. ELSIE FLEIG, 4300 Marine Drive, Chicago - \$10,000
RUDOLPH SWANSON, 7825 Constance - \$7,500
JOHN SCANLAN, 7438 Prairie, Chicago - \$5,000
NATE JACOBS, 209 West Jackson, Chicago - \$5,000
SAMUEL GAROFALO, 1231 Vine Street, Chicago - \$5,000

Will reinterview JACK SUSSMAN, 716 West Roosevelt Road, \$50,000.

Will interview SAM RINELLA, 775 South Chappel Avenue, with reference to his posting \$5,000 cash bond through GEORGE CHERONES, 105 North Clark Street, for RALPH PIERCE.

Will interview EDWARD DORKIN, possible address 5107 South Blackstone, with reference to his posting \$20,000 bond through Attorney JEROME JOHNSON, 1 North LaSalle Street, for the bond of RALPH PIERCE.

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS (CONT'D)

Will interview JOSEPH FUSCO, Gold Seal Liquors, Inc., 707 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Illinois, as he requested CHARLES and PHILLIP LAMANTIA to contribute toward D'ANIREA's bond.

Will interview GEORGE F. CALLAGHAN, Attorney, Bankers Building, Chicago, Illinois. CALLAGHAN represented all of the subjects in the bond matter.

Will locate and interview ANTHONY CAPEZIO with reference to his posting \$25,000 cash collateral through ANTHONY PALUMBO.

Will interview JOSEPH CORNGOLD, El Patio Club, 5912 Cermak Road, Chicago, Illinois, concerning money that he is alleged to have raised in behalf of subjects for their income taxes.

AT GLENWOOD, ILLINOIS

Will interview WILLIAM D'AMICO, Glenwood, Illinois, who contributed \$20,000 cash collateral to be used in connection with the subjects' bonds.

AT CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

Will interview the following individuals who contributed cash collateral toward the bonds of the subjects in this case:

ANTHONY PERRY, 1331 Prairie, Chicago Heights - \$10,000
TONY BATTAGLIA, 158 West 14th Street, Chicago Heights - \$5,000

AT CICERO, ILLINOIS

Will interview GEORGE CHRISTOS, 1823 51st Street, Cicero, Illinois, concerning his contributing \$10,000 cash collateral toward the bonds of the subjects of this case.

AT RIVER FOREST, ILLINOIS

Will interview ANTHONY ACCARLO, 1334 North Ashland Avenue, in regard to his using the name of JOSEPH I. BULGER while visiting DE LUCIA

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS (CONT'D)

and CAMPAGNA while they were incarcerated in Leavenworth.

Will also interview ACCARDO for any knowledge he may have in connection with the securing of the paroles of these subjects.

- P E N D I N G -

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CHARACTER OF CASE: BRIBERY
PAROLE MATTERS

SPECIAL AGENT: [REDACTED] 67C

DATE: 10/11/47

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-194

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 9-27-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/19-27/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE LOUIS CAMPAGNA, WAS.; CHARLES GIOE, WAS.; PHILIP D'ANDREA, WAS.; PAUL DE LUCIA, WAS.; JOHN ROSELLI, WAS.		CHARACTER OF CASE BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FRED E. BUSBEY, Republican Representative from Illinois, advised there were many rumors indicating that \$250,000 had been paid to effect the release of the subjects, and he suspected money might have gone through hands of PAUL FILLION, Saint Louis attorney. BUSBEY admitted sole source of his information was JAMES DOHERTY, Reporter, Chicago Daily "Tribune". [REDACTED] who wrote to President protesting release of subjects, stated did so solely on basis of newspaper publicity. Reverend CANNING and Reverend MARZANO, local Catholic priests, wrote letters of recommendation to Parole Board at request of wives of DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA. Remaining persons interviewed stated sponsorships and recommendations made as result personal friendships with subjects or their families. No information developed relative to coercion used in securing letters of recommendation or sponsorship of subjects. No one has knowledge of anyone paying money to secure parole of subjects. JOSEPH I. BULGER, Attorney, has refused to discuss at this time any parole matters relative to these subjects.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype dated September 19, 1947.
Bureau letter to Washington Field Division dated September 22, 1947.
Teletype from Washington Field Division dated September 24, 1947.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. F. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT <i>Roth</i>	Enveloped DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		58-2000-141	RECORDED
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DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon Bureau letter to the Washington Field Division dated September 22, 1947.

It is noted that Bureau teletype of reference dated September 19, 1947 requested interviews with MARIO TONNELLI, JOE PORCARO, ROBERT G. SCELZ and JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER.

Teletype of reference dated September 24, 1947 from Washington Field Division requested that interviews be conducted with Bishop SHEIL and STEVE HEALY.

As a matter of background, it is observed that the captioned subjects were co-defendants in the anti-racketeering prosecution brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. These subjects, together with GEORGE BROWNE and WILLIE BIOFF and others, were charged with having extorted from various motion picture producers a sum upwards of one million dollars. The captioned subjects were convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and fined \$10,000 on December 31, 1943. The five captioned subjects were all released on parole on August 13, 1947 after having served just slightly over the minimum sentence received for this conviction.

Bureau letter of reference pointed out that it should be definitely understood that the object of this investigation was to determine whether any violation of the federal Bribery statute or other criminal statutes within the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau is present, and whether there were any irregularities in connection with the granting of the paroles of these subjects.

Mr. FRED E. BUSBEY, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Illinois, telephonically communicated with the Attorney General on September 15, 1947, advising that there was an indication of bribery in connection with the parole of the captioned subjects. Congressman BUSBEY was interviewed by Assistant Special Agent In Charge RICHARD N. HOSTENY and Supervisor PAUL J. HAYES on September 15, 1947 at Chicago, Illinois. Mr. BUSBEY advised that he had heard many rumors indicating that a quarter of a million dollars had been paid to effect the release of these subjects, and he suspected that the money might have come through the hands of PAUL DILLON, a Saint Louis, Missouri attorney. BUSBEY declared that the sole source of his information is JAMES DOHERTY, Reporter, Chicago Daily "Tribune". He stated, however, that on the surface the release of these convicts does not look good. He informed that he had no specific information as to the source of these rumors other than Reporter DOHERTY, that he had "no hot leads", but felt the best start

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would be to investigate Attorney PAUL DILLON, Saint Louis, Missouri, who represented JOHN P. NICK, Vice President, International Union, Motion Picture Operators, and CLYDE WESTON, Saint Louis, Missouri, Business Agent for above union, who were reportedly involved in similar difficulties with racketeers. He further suggested that JAMES DOHERTY of the Chicago "Tribune" be interviewed as he understands DOHERTY has worked on instant matter not only locally but in Washington, D. C. and Saint Louis.

With reference to local press articles, BUSBEY related that two prominent Chicagoans were among those who interceded for the subjects released, but that he could not identify these individuals. He stated in confidence that he would not be at all surprised if one of the two prominent Chicago individuals was Bishop BERNARD J. SHEIL. Further in confidence, Mr. BUSBEY stated he expected Bishop SHEIL would be transferred from Chicago within ten days.

Mr. BUSBEY stated he was in receipt of an anonymous letter regarding this case which he would gladly turn over to this office. This letter was subsequently turned over to Assistant Special Agent In Charge RICHARD N. HOSTENY, and is as follows:

"Dear Representative Busbey:

"Nick Cuiella, Dean, a Capone mobster in Fort Leavenworth who is not even a citizen is supposed to be paroled in December. According to his brother, Augie, who is bragging, he is going to be a big shot upon his return. Don't let him get out, please. Deport him, he is a killer."

/S/ A Citizen"

It is noted that the above individual referred to as NICK CUIELLA, also known as DEAN, is NICK CERCELLA, alias NICK DEAN, one of the original subjects in the BIOFF extortion case.

The following interviews which were requested in Bureau letter of reference and teletypes are grouped with respect to the individual subjects to which they pertain as follows:

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CHARLES GION
LOUIS CAMPAGNA
PHILIP D'ANDREA
PAUL DE LUCIA
JOHN ROSELLI

Interviews pertaining to all subjects.

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RE: CHARLES GIOE

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RJO:LML

The following was dictated by Special Agent [REDACTED] b7c

PAUL L. MANN, partner in the Consolidated Wire and Associated Corporations, 1635 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois, is presently listed as the employer of subject CHARLES "Cherry Nose" GIOE. Mr. MANN was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 25, 1947, at which time Mr. MANN furnished the following information: b7c

The Consolidated Wire and Machinery Company was founded in 1919 by PAUL MANN and members of his family. The main portion of the business was and is devoted to the job of copper wire and electrical motors. Consolidated Wire and Machinery Corporation has never handled any slot machines, juke boxes, or coin operated machines of any type. The company does, however, and has, sold a large quantity of wire to the Rock-Ola Corporation and other companies which may manufacture coin operated machines.

At the present time, the following brothers of PAUL MANN are interested in the business with him: JOSEPH, JULIUS J., and PHIL S. MANN. Another brother, LEO L. MANN, is not employed by the company.

Some ten years ago PAUL MANN was residing at 4300 Marine Drive. In that building at the time there also resided subject CHARLES GIOE and his family. MANN became acquainted with GIOE through seeing him in the lobby and in the park across the street. His acquaintanceship with GIOE was purely of a social nature, and quite casual even in that respect. At that time, GIOE was Vice-President or Acting Manager of the Beachcombers Restaurant on Oak Street, and knowing this, MANN was a frequent patron of the Beachcombers at this time. MANN never had any business dealings of any nature with GIOE, and his family had no contacts with the family of GIOE except that of a neighbor living in the same apartment building.

Some six or seven months ago, MANN received a phone call from Mrs. CHARLES GIOE, at which time she stated that she had a list of several people whom her husband had requested her to phone. She stated that her husband, CHARLES GIOE, was being considered for parole, and asked MANN whether he would write a letter stating that if GIOE were granted a parole, that he, MANN, would employ the subject. MANN stated that through his contacts with GIOE, he felt that GIOE should be given another chance, and that he would be glad to give him an opportunity to be legally employed. Therefore, he did write such a letter to the Parole Board stating he would grant GIOE employment in his company if and when parole was granted.

He stated that during the Summer of 1947, he received a call from one of the parole agents in Chicago asking if he were still willing to employ GIOE upon GIOE's parole. MANN told the parole agent that he would be willing to do so, and upon GIOE's parole, he reported to the Consolidated Wire and Associated Corporations, and has been employed there since. He stated that when GIOE first

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RJO:LML

reported for work, he mentioned that he had other prospects in mind where he might obtain a higher salary, and that after a few days, GIOE came back. Evidently, the other propositions had fallen through, so he became employed as a salesman for the Consolidated Wire Company.

Up to the present time, GIOE's job with Consolidated Wire Company has consisted mainly of learning the background and selling points of a new product which the company hopes to place on the market and sell direct to department stores. This product is a plastic lamp, parts for which are made by other companies, and these parts are assembled in the Consolidated Wire plant.

MANN stated that no one had offered him any inducement to act as the employer of GIOE upon his release on parole, no one had threatened him, and he did not expect to gain any favors from anyone as a result of his employing GIOE. MANN stated that he did not know of any money which had been paid to anyone to effect the parole of the five subjects.

Regarding himself, MANN furnished the following information:

MANN was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 16, 1896, [REDACTED] He resides at 1216 North Dearborn Parkway, the Park Dearborn Hotel, in Apartment 1207, telephone WHItehall 5620. At the present time he is single, [REDACTED] He has no criminal record, never having been arrested. MANN stated he knows RALPH PIERCE to speak to, but that he has never had any close relationship with him. \$78

MANN was asked whether or not he was acquainted with EDDIE VOGEL, and after some hesitation, he replied that he knew VOGEL slightly.

Chicago File 58-194
DEW:EOD

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] 37C

On September 27, 1947, HARRY A. ASH, Superintendent of Crime Prevention, Department of Public Safety, State of Illinois, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and advised that he had known the subject GIOE since approximately 1915. ASH said that he first became acquainted with GIOE at the time GIOE was living in the ward over which FRANK ERICSSON was the boss. ASH stated that he also resided in this ward. After this original contact with GIOE, ASH stated that he did not see or hear of GIOE again until approximately 1940, at which time ASH moved to the Seneca Hotel, 220 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois. ASH said at this time GIOE was living in the Seneca Hotel and was operating a baseball book on a commission basis. According to ASH, SIDNEY KORSHAK, an attorney, also resided in the Seneca at this time.

In 1947, ASH stated that SIDNEY KORSHAK requested him to write a letter to the parole authorities, which letter was to be of a general character reference nature. ASH said that he told KORSHAK he was not sure he wished to write such a letter because of his position with the Crime Prevention Department. KORSHAK, according to ASH, stated he did not believe ASH could be adversely affected by such a letter inasmuch as a very high church dignitary was also backing GIOE and the connection of ASH's name with this high church dignitary would accrue to ASH's benefit instead of to his detriment. ASH stated that this high church dignitary was Bishop SHIEL of Chicago. This letter which ASH wrote was not mailed by ASH but was given to KORSHAK and presumably KORSHAK mailed this letter inasmuch as ASH stated that he received an acknowledgment to a letter written by himself in May, 1947.

At a later date, ASH received a letter with certain enclosures from the parole authorities, this letter being to the effect that GIOE had requested ASH to be his parole supervisor. Certain forms were enclosed with this letter which were to be executed if ASH would acquiesce to the request of GIOE, and ASH did fill out these forms and mailed them to the parole authorities. Along with the mailing of these forms, ASH forwarded a letter stating that he had noticed that an attorney could not act as a parole supervisor and that he would be happy to act as a parole supervisor if the Government saw fit to waive this rule. According to ASH, he has never received an acknowledgment of this letter plus the forms which he returned to the parole authorities and that he has never acted as parole supervisor for GIOE because of the fact that he has not been officially informed that he is a parole supervisor to GIOE. ASH stated that a probation officer by the name of COLOSIMO telephonically contacted him and stated that GIOE was to be released, and after ASH had asked

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DEW: EOD

him what interest it was to himself, COLOSIMO had stated that he, ASH, was listed as GIOE's parole supervisor. ASH stated he informed COLOSIMO that he would not act as GIOE's parole supervisor until he had been officially notified either from the Washington or Chicago office of the Probation Department that he was designated as a parole supervisor.

ASH stated that at the time the adverse publicity in the paroles of the subjects became known, he recontacted KORSHAK in an effort to ascertain what had happened to the backing of GIOE by Bishop SHIEL. KORSHAK reiterated that Bishop SHIEL had backed GIOE but that there was no proof available to KORSHAK of this. ASH then contacted Bishop SHIEL's secretary, who told ASH that if Bishop SHIEL's name were mentioned in connection with the paroles, a suit for libel would be instituted and that if Bishop SHIEL were questioned as to any backing of GIOE that he would emphatically deny it. ASH stated that KORSHAK told him that he had nothing in writing to show that Bishop SHIEL had backed GIOE.

ASH stated that he is a very good friend of JAMES DOHERTY, a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, and that he sees DOHERTY daily except when DOHERTY is out of town. (It is to be noted that DOHERTY is the Tribune reporter investigating the paroles for the Chicago Tribune newspaper.) ASH stated that he has lunch with DOHERTY almost every day at a restaurant where "anybody's business is everybody's business."

According to ASH, just prior to the publicity of the granting of the paroles appearing in the newspapers, one GREGG DILLON, connected with the Herald American newspapers, called him by telephone and stated that he had been requested by the New York office of the Herald American to contact ASH in connection with a rumor to the effect that TOTS SHDR and BOB HANNEGAN were interested in the paroles of the subjects. ASH advised that he informed DILLON he had no knowledge of any connection of these two individuals with the paroles and that he had no knowledge of the paroles himself besides the fact that he had been requested to be GIOE's parole supervisor.

ASH stated he had no knowledge of any irregularities or payments of money in connection with the subjects' obtaining their paroles, that he had nothing to do with any of the transfers of the subjects between prisons, and that he had heard no rumors of any irregularities.

ASH stated that he accepted the offer to be GIOE's parole supervisor because of the fact that he did know GIOE slightly as he lived close to GIOE at the present time and in the past had lived with GIOE in the same hotel, and because friends of his had told him that he would be doing the City of Chicago

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DEW:EOD

a favor if he would be the parole supervisor of GIOE inasmuch as he would have the power to control and to lead into the correct paths of life a former gangster who could possibly get in trouble again if not supervised properly. ASH stated that in his present position as Superintendent of the Crime Prevention Department, the major task is the supervision of parolees from the penal institutions of the State of Illinois and that he feels he is capable of acting as a parole supervisor because of this fact.

In connection with the telling of ASH by KORSHAK that Bishop SHIEL was backing GIOE, ASH advised that the same day KORSHAK informed ASH of this backing by the Bishop, ASH in turn informed JAMES DOHERTY, aforementioned reported for the Chicago Tribune, of this and of his conversation with KORSHAK.

Chicago File No. 58-194
RJO:LML

The following was dictated by Special Agent [REDACTED] b7c

Mr. S. A. HEALY, President of the S. A. Healy Company, a construction concern, was interviewed in his hotel room, No. 709, at the Bismarck Hotel on September 26, 1947, by Special Agents [REDACTED] Information previously furnished by "Chicago Tribune" reporter JAMES Doherty implied that S. A. HEALY may have had something to do with obtaining the paroles of the subjects. During this interview, Mr. HEALY furnished the following information:

HEALY is President of the S. A. Healy Company, a contracting and construction company located at 46th and Racine Streets, Chicago, Illinois. HEALY has a farm or residence in Hinsdale, Illinois.

HEALY does not know subjects D'ANDREA, CAMPAGNA, ROSELLI or DeLUCIA, either true names or aliases, but is acquainted with subject CHARLES "Cherry Nose" GIOE. HEALY first met GIOE approximately ten years ago at Hot Springs, Arkansas. HEALY was in Hot Springs at that time on a Spring vacation, and was introduced to CHARLES GIOE while playing golf. He struck up a casual social acquaintance with GIOE, and thereafter saw him as many as a dozen times a year. GIOE has, on several occasions, visited Mr. HEALY at his home in Hinsdale, Illinois. On at least one occasion, GIOE brought with him a young girl, whom HEALY presumed was GIOE's daughter. Mr. HEALY understood that GIOE's occupation was that of being one of the operators of the Beachcombers Restaurant, which is located on Chicago's near North Side.

Mr. HEALY has had no contact whatsoever with GIOE since he was sent to prison in 1944, and the matter of parole for GIOE or his associates has never been mentioned to Mr. HEALY, or by Mr. HEALY to anyone else. The first time that Mr. HEALY knew that GIOE and the other subjects were released from jail was when he read of this in the newspapers.

Mr. HEALY stated, however, that his experience with GIOE was good, and that he did not consider GIOE as a hoodlum. He stated that if he had been approached by anyone and asked to write a letter of recommendation for parole for GIOE, that he would have gladly done so.

Mr. HEALY stated that he had no knowledge of any bribes, political pressure or irregularities in the procurement of the paroles for GIOE and the other subjects.

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DEW:MAS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7c

LOUIS J. PELTON, Seneca Hotel, 210 East Chestnut, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and advised that he had been requested by subject GIOE to act as parole advisor for GIOE after HARRY ASH had requested that he no longer be considered parole advisor. PELTON stated that he had been contacted by GIOE in the early part of September 1947 and at the time he was contacted he had agreed to act as parole advisor. PELTON stated that to date he had not received any word from the government as to whether he had been accepted as GIOE's parole advisor but that he had spoken to GIOE about GIOE's conduct during the life of the parole.

PELTON advised he has known GIOE since 1935 and that he lives in the same hotel with subject GIOE. He stated that he knows GIOE as a quiet and friendly individual and that he would again accept the position of parole advisor on the basis of friendship and patriotic duty.

PELTON claims he has no knowledge of the other parolees and that he had no information indicating any improper methods used to secure paroles of any of the subjects.

PELTON stated that he was one of the partners of a firm known as Consolidated Food Products, offices at 113 North Roman, Room 532. He stated that this was a bakery supply sales organization and that he had formed this company after he had been released from the Army in 1945. He stated that he had served as a captain in the Quartermaster Corps in the last war; that he was born abroad and is now a citizen.

In PELTON's opinion, HARRY ASH, original parole advisor of subject GIOE, had been "scared off" by adverse newspaper publicity about the subjects. He further stated that he believed that the entire investigation was a "political football".

DAVID ZISOOK, 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois (this individual was referred to as DAVID FISON in Bureau letter of September 22, 1947) advised that he had written a letter of recommendation for subject GIOE after he had been requested to do so by GIOE's wife. GIOE's wife had instructed ZISOOK to contact an attorney by the name of SIDNEY KORSHAK, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago, for information as to the addressee of the requested letter.

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DEV:MAS

ZISOCK advised that he knew subject GIOE from the time when GIOE was a partner in the Beachcomber Restaurant, 101 East Walton, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that he did not know GIOE socially nor had he ever transacted any business with him. He further stated that he was not cognizant of the extent of any criminal activities on the part of GIOE and did not even recognize the subject's name in recent newspaper articles until he had been contacted by the press inasmuch as it had been his idea that the subject's name was spelled JOE.

ZISOK stated that he had no information as to any irregularities in connection with the securing of paroles of the subjects and that of the five subjects, he knew only GIOE. According to ZISOK he would not write a recommendation letter again but denied that any pressure had been brought to induce him to write this letter in the first place. He stated that he did not know why he had been chosen by GIOE's wife as one of the writers of recommendation letters. ZISOK stated that he did not know any of the attorneys for the subjects in this case.

ZISOK stated that the above information is as he would testify under oath if called to do so.

ZISOK is a member of the firm of Harry A. ZISOK & Sons, Room 1010, 100 West Monroe Street, which firm is a real estate management organization. ZISOK stated that the company was a family concern and that no outside individual had any ownership in this company.

SB:JAO:14

Chicago file 58-194

DEW:elw

ALBERT B. TURNER, 1300 E. 48th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed on September 25, 1947 by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at which time he stated that he had written a letter to the Parole Board recommending that CHARLES GIOE be paroled. He stated that he had written this letter after being requested to do so by the wife of subject GIOE, which request had been made to him in the early part of May, 1947. b7c

TURNER stated that he knows both subject CHARLES GIOE and his brother, TONY GIOE, as customers of his clothing store, and that in all of his dealings with them as customers they have been honest and fair. He stated that he had a smattering of knowledge of their background, but that he did believe that GIOE could be rehabilitated upon his release from jail. He further stated that in connection with his past business with GIOE that he always paid his bills, and it was no business of TURNER's where GIOE got his money. TURNER also stated that he had known subject GIOE back in the days when GIOE had had an interest in the Beachcomber Restaurant in Chicago.

TURNER stated that he would write the same letter today to the Parole Board even knowing that an investigation was imminent. He also stated that he thought in his mind that he had written the letter for the best of the five parolees. TURNER stated that he did not have any knowledge of any irregularities in connection with the parolees obtaining their paroles, and that he knows only GIOE out of the five subjects in this case.

TURNER stated that the Turner Brothers Clothing Company, 1200 S. Halsted, Chicago, Illinois, is a corporation owned by himself and his brothers and an uncle of his. He stated that no other individual has any ownership of this company.

Chicago File #58-194
PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] 32c

On September 24, 1947 LLOYD J. BUTLER, Pawnbroker, 133 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed at his place of business. BUTLER is allegedly the party who wrote a letter for and in behalf of Subject GIOE. BUTLER had been interviewed by a reporter of the "Tribune" prior to the interview by the above agents.

BUTLER advised that he has known GIOE for the past ten years, and that during that time GIOE has been a customer of his at various intervals. BUTLER advised that he knew very little of the criminal background of GIOE other than what he had read in the newspapers with reference to GIOE's incarceration on the charge of extortion. BUTLER further advised that one SID KORSHAK, an attorney, approached him on behalf of GIOE during April or May of 1947, and requested BUTLER to write a letter to the Parole Board, which he did. BUTLER advised that he saw no harm in his writing, and advised agent that he had written approximately twenty times previous to this one for paroles of various individuals and that this one was the first one "that blew up".

BUTLER further advised that he had received no compensation of any sort for his intercession on the part of GIOE, had not been coerced into writing the letter, and knew of no person or persons who had received compensation or were coerced with reference to any of the subjects paroled. BUTLER further advised that in all probability if he is again approached for the purpose of writing a letter on a person coming up for parole, he would probably do the same thing over again, being of the opinion that he did not think that he was interfering with the law in so doing. BUTLER concluded by stating that he has not seen GIOE since his release, and likewise has not seen any of the other parolees.

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RE: LOUIS CAL FACHA

- 13 -

58-2000-44

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PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7c

On September 25, 1947 Reverend M. A. CANNING, Pastor of St. Ferdinand's Church, 3116 North Marmora Avenue, was interviewed at the Rectory. Reverend CANNING wrote a letter to the Parole Board, a copy of which is in the Chicago Office files, which letter was for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA. Mention should be made of the fact that Reverend CANNING had been interviewed both by reporters from the "Tribune" and the "Daily News" prior to agents' arrival. Brief details of his interviews with both reporters appear in the local papers. A comment in the paper indicates that Reverend CANNING requested that his letter to the Parole Board be published. However, the newspapers have failed to publish such letter, and the details of this letter are being set forth for whatever purpose it may serve:

"March 11th, 1947

"To The Parole Board
United States Penitentiary
Leavenworth, Kansas

Gentlemen: -

"May I prevail upon your kindness in the consideration of parole for Louis Campagna, an inmate of the Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

"The victim has been known to me for some fifteen years. His family enjoy a reputation beyond reproach, and are considered people of pronounced respectability in the community which they reside. In visiting their home, I candidly state that the highest regard and truest filial devotion was always exercised towards their Father. Courteous at all times, his complicity in the case leading to this confinement, was sadly and regrettably felt by people who knew him and experienced the marvelous influence for good that he had always maintained over his household.

"An investigation into my statements will prove true without the least fear of contradiction. His wife,

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PCD/ALM:mal

"Charlotte, is a Mother carefully guiding and supervising the little home; yet all suffer the bitter pangs of an embarrassment that is hard to compensate.

"His son, Joe - a young University graduate, was not drafted, but voluntarily enlisted in the Armed forces of the United States. In Air combat the Press and Radio of the world heralded him as one of the most outstanding heroes of the recent world conflict.

"I know that if Louis gains a pardon, he will return to society a grateful citizen and a loyal parent, and will ever hold in unending memory the kindness of your august body in showing a merciful consideration.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

Rev. M. A. Canning, Pastor".

It was learned that Reverend CANNING was Pastor of a church in the 20th Ward where all parolees lived at one time. As a result, he became personally acquainted with the individual parolees and members of their families. He claims to have known the CAMPAGNA family for at least fifteen years, and was responsible for the enrollment of LOUIS CAMPAGNA's son, JOSEPH, in Notre Dame. He states that JOSEPH CAMPAGNA volunteered for the armed services and has an enviable record in such service. He states that there are newspaper articles praising the heroism displayed by CAMPAGNA's son, JOSEPH. The church referred to above by Father CANNING is Saint Charles Baromio, located at Hoyne and Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Father CANNING advised that due to his position as a cleric and a former pastor of Saint Charles Baromio Church of necessity he became acquainted with various of the Italian element in Chicago, Illinois, and advised that he had married and buried members of the families of the parolees presently involved in this investigation. Father CANNING further advised that his position with reference to LOUIS CAMPAGNA was merely in the capacity of a priest and a spiritual adviser and not as an attorney or counselor.

Father CANNING further advised that he is well aware of the background of LOUIS CAMPAGNA and other individuals involved in this investigation. He stated that Mrs. CAMPAGNA, the wife of Subject CAMPAGNA, personally approached him and requested that he write a letter to the Parole Board on behalf of

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PCD/ALM:mel

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, and that he complied with the request of Mrs. CAMPAGNA and advised the Parole Board that he felt that if LOUIS CAMPAGNA were given a parole, that he would find a suitable place in society. Father CANNING further stated that he was offered no monetary reward for his letter on behalf of CAMPAGNA, and neither was he coerced or induced to write the same.

Father CANNING further advised that after CAMPAGNA's release on parole he had a conversation with CAMPAGNA, during which time he asked him who PAUL DILLON was, and CAMPAGNA stated "he would not know DILLON if DILLON walked into the room". During this conversation between Father CANNING and CAMPAGNA, CAMPAGNA advised him, when directly questioned, that he knew of no influence exerted to secure his parole. Father CANNING advised that he had not been subpoenaed to appear before the investigating body into the paroles of the subjects in this case, and stated that he would welcome an opportunity to so appear. Father CANNING concluded by stating that he felt that it was his spiritual obligation to intercede on behalf of CAMPAGNA, and advised that he was under obligation to no one by virtue of his intercession for CAMPAGNA.

Father CANNING advised that he felt very strongly against whom he termed "Sniveling Reporters" with reference to the recent adverse publicity he has received in connection with this case. Father CANNING voluntarily exhibited to agents an anonymous letter apparently submitted by a parishioner of Father CANNING's Parish, wherein the anonymous individual berated Father CANNING for his part in the release of CAMPAGNA, and concluded by stating that the anonymous writer was withdrawing from the Parish as a result of the publicity involving Father CANNING in the release of CAMPAGNA.

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RJO'C:amd

On September 24, 1947 Special Agents [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] interviewed MICHAEL J. ROMANO, Vice President and General Manager of the Morand Brothers Beverage Company, 818 South May Street. ROMANO had written a letter to the Bureau of Paroles and Pardons urging that Subject CAMPAGNA be granted a parole. ROMANO furnished the following information:

ROMANO has been acquainted with LOUIE "Little New York" CAMPAGNA for some twenty years. ROMANO's acquaintanceship with CAMPAGNA has been purely of a social nature and he has never had any business dealings of any nature with him. ROMANO has been in the Italian District where the Morand Brothers plant is located for some twenty-five years, and he is acquainted with a number of so-called "Italian hoodlums". Of his own personal knowledge ROMANO has never seen nor heard of anything that CAMPAGNA has done of an illegal or criminal nature.

ROMANO is well acquainted with [REDACTED] d2

[REDACTED] During ROMANO's acquaintance-
ship with CAMPAGNA he has been particularly impressed with the good qualities CAMPAGNA has shown as a father and husband. ROMANO himself has three children and states that he feels that a family without a father is tremendously handicapped and that it was more from this standpoint than any other that he acceded to Mrs. CAMPAGNA's request to send a letter to the Parole Board.

About six or eight months ago ROMANO was at the CAMPAGNA home in Berwyn, Illinois and the family was discussing how nice it would be to have LOUIE back with them again, and it was at this time that Mrs. CAMPAGNA specifically asked ROMANO if he would write a letter urging parole. ROMANO stated that he was thus put "on the spot" more or less because of his many years of pleasant social acquaintanceship with the CAMPAGNAS and that he, therefore, agreed to write such a letter.

ROMANO stated that he did not know how CAMPAGNA had made his money but imagined that it was from gambling or some other devious means by which the so-called hoodlums make their money, but that this did not matter to him; that he considered CAMPAGNA a fine fellow, inasmuch as he was a good father to his three stepchildren.

ROMANO stated that the Morand Brothers Beverage Company, of which he is part owner, is one of the larger liquor distributors in Chicago; that their main customers are taverns and restaurants. ROMANO professed to believe that there is no underworld syndicate which has any control over the tavern industry in the city, and stated that he did not expect any increase in his

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RJO'C:amd

business because of his having written this letter of recommendation, nor did anyone hint at any reprisals against him personally or against the Morand Brothers business if he failed to do so. ROMANO stated that he knows JOE FUSCO, head of the Gold Seal Liquor Company, and that he considers JOE FUSCO a very fine fellow. He stated that FUSCO and he are competitors but are friendly, and that they have never had any serious arguments of any nature. ROMANO mentioned that he has the distributorship for National Distillers in Chicago and that on one item, Old Grandad Whiskey, Gold Seal Liquors and Morand Brothers share the distributorship. ROMANO states that his company gets very little night club business except on some small items on which his company has an exclusive distributorship.

In summarization, ROMANO said that he felt that CAMPAGNA had been a victim of circumstances with regard to the crime for which he was recently sent to prison and did not believe that CAMPAGNA was the kind of person he had been reported to be in that case. He stated that in view of CAMPAGNA's family and his good qualities he felt that he had done right in sending this letter to the Parole Board.

ROMANO stated that no one had offered him any money to write this letter; no one had threatened him in this regard; and he had no knowledge of any bribery in connection with the paroling of the Subjects. With regard to himself, he furnished the following information:

ROMANO was born in Burlington, Iowa on October 2, 1899. He resides at 300 South Cuyler Avenue, Oak Park. He attended grammar school in Chicago and has been employed by Morand Brothers Beverages for twenty-five years. He is married and has three children.

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RER/HKM:mel

Mr. JOHN FRED SVITAK was interviewed on September 26, 1947 by Special Agents [REDACTED] Mr. SVITAK resides at 2931 [REDACTED] 6 P.M.
Maple Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois. Mr. SVITAK has a Ford Agency in partnership with his brother, JAMES, at 3145 Oak Park Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois. Mr. SVITAK has been an automobile dealer since 1921, and has been the Ford dealer in Berwyn for fourteen years at the above address. Mr. SVITAK states that for the past six years he has lived next door to the CAMPAGNA family. Mr. SVITAK states that one day while working in his yard, Mrs. CHARLOTTE CAMPAGNA asked him if he would write a letter to the Parole Board concerning the character and reputation of CAMPAGNA. Mr. SVITAK advised that CAMPAGNA's wife and his three children were as fine a people as he had ever been acquainted with. Mr. SVITAK states that the imprisonment of LOUIS CAMPAGNA caused considerable grief in the family and was especially bad for the children. Mr. SVITAK stated that he told Mrs. CAMPAGNA that he would be glad to write a letter in CAMPAGNA's behalf to be used by the Parole Board. He stated that he wrote a letter and mailed it to the Parole Board.

Mr. SVITAK states that no one other than Mrs. CAMPAGNA contacted him concerning the parole. He states that Mrs. CAMPAGNA was very nice at the time she made the request of him, and he wrote the letter merely as a neighborly act and because of the fact that he actually felt sorry for the children. He states that during the past ten years his children have been friendly with the CAMPAGNA children, both attending the same school and social events together. Mr. SVITAK states that he has never visited socially with CAMPAGNA, and that his only conversations with LOUIS CAMPAGNA have been while the two were in their yards working. Mr. SVITAK states that CAMPAGNA has three children, JOSEPH, DOROTHY and JO ANNE.

Mr. SVITAK states that he has never had any business dealings with the CAMPAGNA family outside of selling two automobiles to the family. He states that he sold a 1946 Ford to DOROTHY and one to JOSEPH. SVITAK states that he also has done repair work on other automobiles in the family, but has never made other than the two sales.

Mr. SVITAK states that since the recent publicity in this case he has suffered considerably because of his name being in the newspapers. He states that he was very glad when the Chicago "Tribune" printed his interview, in which it was pointed out that he wrote the letter merely because he was a neighbor to the CAMPAGNA Family.

Mr. SVITAK states that he is not acquainted with CHARLES BARON, Ford Dealer, Chicago, who has been interviewed in connection with this case.

ALM:EAK
Chicago file 58-194

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]
on September 26, 1947.

b7c

SAM NANINI, President and Treasurer of the Rockroad Construction Company, 5915 Rogers Avenue, Chicago, was interviewed in the Chicago Division Office. NANINI was one of the sponsors for LOUIS CAMPAGNA. NANINI had not been interviewed by anyone prior to coming into the Chicago Office, however, numerous attempts were made by local papers to contact him. NANINI stated he had met LOUIS CAMPAGNA about fifteen years ago; that they had visited back and forth, and as a result of their friendship, CHARLOTTE CAMPAGNA, wife of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, contacted him and advised him that her husband would be eligible for parole in the immediate future. He stated that at this time, which was in the Spring of 1947, he directed a letter to the Parole Board, telling them exactly what he knew about LOUIS CAMPAGNA. He stated that he had known him both in a social and business way, but knew nothing of his previous underworld activities except what he had read in the newspapers. He stated that in his business, which is a paving business, he had done some work for LOUIS CAMPAGNA, that is, the paving of a driveway into his home at his estate in Michigan.

NANINI stated that he knew nothing relative to the manner in which the paroles were secured. He stated that he had seen LOUIS CAMPAGNA since his release, however, the letter he had written to the Parole Board was not discussed. NANINI stated that he had written a letter for and on behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA with the understanding that LOUIS CAMPAGNA was going out to his farm as his means of future employment. He stated that there was no coercion exerted to secure this letter of recommendation for parole, and that he knows of no duress or coercion used to secure similar letters from other acquaintances. He knows of no money whatsoever used to secure these paroles, and the only ones that appear to question such paroles are the local newspapers.

Chicago File #58-194
PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

SPC

On September 25, 1947 MARTIN HANS, President of the Burton Auto Spring Corporation, 2433 West 48th Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed. HANS is supposed to have written a letter for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA. HANS had never been interviewed by anyone up to the time agents had arrived. However, no comment was made during the course of the interview that he had discussed this matter with any of the parolees except for the fact that he stated definitely that he had not seen LOUIS CAMPAGNA.

For information purposes, MARTIN HANS is the father-in-law of LOUIS CAMPAGNA's son, JOSEPH.

[REDACTED] He stated that [REDACTED] he knew nothing about JOSEPH CAMPAGNA's father other than what he read in the newspapers, and this friendship between his daughter and present son-in-law was something over which he had no control. He stated that after JOSEPH CAMPAGNA returned from the war, with an unusually fine war record, his daughter, MARGARET, married JOSEPH. JOSEPH went to work for the Burton Auto Spring Corporation for a period of time.

During his employment he talked to his father-in-law, MARTIN HANS, on infrequent occasions with respect to his father's incarceration. He told MARTIN HANS that his father had been framed, and endeavored to minimize the past record that had appeared in the newspapers. He asked MARTIN HANS to write a letter for and in behalf of his father, who was eligible for parole in August, 1947. He stated that JOSEPH CAMPAGNA first confronted him about March, 1947 and made such request. JOSEPH CAMPAGNA also told MARTIN HANS what to write in this letter to the Parole Board. Since HANS had no personal knowledge of CAMPAGNA's previous activity, he wrote exactly what his son-in-law told him to. He stated that he received no remuneration whatsoever for executing this letter, and did it merely as a favor to his son-in-law.

He maintains at this time he is receiving considerable adverse publicity with respect to the letter he wrote for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA, and that if he had to do it over again he would not write such a letter. He states that he realized at this time that it was not the thing to do, but did not realize the repercussions that could result from writing such a letter. He states that he has not seen LOUIS CAMPAGNA since his release, and chances are he would not see him in view of the fact that LOUIS CAMPAGNA's son, JOSEPH, no longer works for the Burton Auto Spring Corporation, but is presently employed on his father's farm.

58-3000-14)

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PCD/ALM:mel

MARTIN HANS stated again that he had received nothing for writing the above letter, and that he knows of no one receiving anything for writing similar letters nor does he know of any intimidation, influence or duress in obtaining letters for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA. He stated that he had not been contacted by anyone in regard to this letter, and to date had not received a subpoena to appear before the Congressional Hearing Board. MARTIN HANS did not seem to be at all pleased about the publicity he was receiving, and appeared to be somewhat worried about the results of this publicity.

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RER/HKL:mel

Dr. WALTER LAWRENCE, 6400 West Cermak Road, Berwyn, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 26, 1947. *dp*

Dr. LAWRENCE advised that he has been the CAMPAGNA family physician for approximately the past fifteen years. Several weeks before he had any knowledge that LOUIS CAMPAGNA was being considered for parole, he was making a call at the CAMPAGNA home, and Mrs. CAMPAGNA made the remark that LOU might be paroled. Dr. LAWRENCE stated that that was fine, and no further statements were made regarding the matter. A short time after this incident Mrs. CAMPAGNA and her son, JOEY, came to Dr. LAWRENCE's office and asked that as the family physician Dr. LAWRENCE write a letter of character to the Parole Board for LOUIS CAMPAGNA. Dr. LAWRENCE stated that he would be more than happy to fill her request, and so he wrote his letter to the Parole Board in Washington, D. C.

Dr. LAWRENCE stated that he has been a practicing physician in Berwyn, Illinois at the above location for the past twenty years, and that he originally was called to the home of Mrs. CAMPAGNA's parents, whom he had as patients for several years. Dr. LAWRENCE states that all his dealings with the CAMPAGNA family have been on a businesslike basis, in other words, doctor and patient; that at no time was he ever approached for any special favors by members of the CAMPAGNA family. He further stated that he recalled at the time LOU CAMPAGNA was indicted in the BROWN-BIOFF Case that LOU CAMPAGNA complained to the doctor of stomach pains. LOU CAMPAGNA was taken to the West Suburban Hospital, and it was found that he had an acute appendix. Through cooperation with the head surgeon of the West Suburban Hospital, an appendectomy was immediately performed upon CAMPAGNA.

Dr. LAWRENCE is still serving many of the relatives and immediate family members of the CAMPAGNA family, and he feels that his relations will still continue on a high plane and he does not desire to discontinue his services with that family. Since the publicity of this case has appeared in the various Chicago newspapers, Dr. LAWRENCE stated that many of his colleagues on the staff of the West Suburban Hospital have in his mind looked upon him as a doctor who might be dealing with the underworld element.

Dr. LAWRENCE readily admitted that he had made two calls on the family of TONY ACCARDO, who is reported to be the head of the Chicago Syndicate. These calls were made upon this family back in 1939. Dr. LAWRENCE readily admitted that he has made several calls on the family of PAUL RICCA, one of the parolees, and that on the date following PAUL RICCA's return to Chicago, Dr. LAWRENCE

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gave treatment to PAUL RICCA's son who had sprained an ankle.

Dr. LAWRENCE states that he does not know any of the other parolees involved in this investigation nor does he know any other persons who are considered as Chicago hoodlums. He states that he conducts his business on a very high standard as a physician, and that in this case he wrote the letter purely at the request of Mrs. CAMPAGNA and as the family physician. He emphatically denied receiving any remuneration for the writing of this letter, and that he did not receive any threats or pressure put upon him to write this letter. Dr. LAWRENCE stated that he is not afraid of any of the criminal element, and would not stand for any tactics which would put pressure upon him to do something which was against the law.

Dr. LAWRENCE related that just prior to CAMPAGNA's release, he had received a call from Mrs. CAMPAGNA, who stated that the parole officer in Chicago had called her and wanted to know if she knew of a person who would be a sponsor for LOU CAMPAGNA. She called Dr. LAWRENCE, and requested that he serve in this position, which he stated that he would be glad to do. A few minutes after this call was made Dr. LAWRENCE received a call from Parole Officer COLOSIMO of the Chicago Parole Office, who advised that he had talked to Mrs. CAMPAGNA and that Dr. LAWRENCE had been recommended as the sponsor for LOU CAMPAGNA. Dr. LAWRENCE related that COLOSIMO made the statement over the telephone to him, "I am supposed to come out and talk this matter over with you, but I am too busy to do so". Dr. LAWRENCE advised COLOSIMO that he was also too busy to come and see COLOSIMO, whereupon COLOSIMO further stated, "Well, we can discuss this matter over the telephone". The doctor related that COLOSIMO questioned him as to his background and any information he might have as to the background of CAMPAGNA and what he actually knew about CAMPAGNA. The doctor was advised that the Parole Board is interested in having doctors or ministers as sponsors of parolees, and, therefore, he felt that he would be satisfactory and he would be given the necessary papers to sign as CAMPAGNA's sponsor.

Dr. LAWRENCE related that if he had any idea that this letter-writing would be involved in a political scandal, he would not have written same in the first instance.

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PCD/ALM:mel

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] b7c

On September 24, 1947 DOMINICK J. SIBILANO, President of the Sibilano Furniture Company, 5541 Belmont Avenue, was interviewed in his place of business. SIBILANO is one responsible for having written a letter to the Parole Board for and in behalf of LOUIS CAMPAGNA. Mention should be made that SIBILANO had been previously interviewed by the Chicago "Tribune" prior to the interview by the above agents.

SIBILANO stated that he had known CAMPAGNA for approximately sixteen years. He has known the family extremely well. He stated that they had visited one another's homes and had dined together at each other's homes. He considered CAMPAGNA one of his best friends, and stated that when he learned that CAMPAGNA was eligible for parole he went to Mrs. CHARLOTTE CAMPAGNA, wife of Subject CAMPAGNA, and asked her what he could do if anything to assist in the parole of her husband. She stated that he might write a letter to the Parole Board. He stated that he considered it an honor to be able to write a letter for his friend, LOUIS CAMPAGNA. He stated that regardless of the adverse publicity received at this time he would do it again if called upon to do so because LOUIS CAMPAGNA was his friend.

SIBILANO was somewhat disturbed about the attitude taken by the newspaper with respect to the letter he had written to the Parole Board, and claimed that the newspaper did not wish to print the truth. He stated that it just so happened that approximately three months ago he had decided to return to Italy to visit his mother who he had not seen for approximately 35 years. He stated that the newspaper wanted to twist this return trip to Italy in order that they may write some sensational story about his being threatened and having to leave the country. He pleaded with the reporter to print merely the facts, that he was returning to visit his aged mother, and that his trip had been under consideration for many months prior to the recent publicity that the paper was giving to all sponsors of the parolees. He stated that he wanted it known that his trip abroad had nothing to do with the release of the parolees. He also was emphatic in his statement that he received nothing for having written the letter, but merely did it as a friendly gesture. He stated that he knows of no one having received anything as a result of the release of the parolees. He knew of no one who has been coerced to write a letter for and in behalf of any of the parolees. He indicated he was leaving the United States for Bari, Italy on Friday, September 26, 1947, and planned to return to this country on or about November 25, 1947.

58-2000-141

Chicago File No. 62-3375

RE: PHILIP D'ANDREA

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Chicago File #58-194

HKM:RER:am

The following investigation was conducted and dictated by Special Agents

b7c

JOSEPH V. FERRERO, 827 North LaTrobe, General Manager of Krispy Klean Vegetable Company, 139-141 South Water Street, Chicago, was interviewed by the above agents on September 25, 1947.

Mr. FERRERO advised that he was approached by TONY D'ANDREA several months ago and was asked whether or not his firm was employing people at that time. TONY D'ANDREA asked if it was possible that his brother, PHILIP D'ANDREA, who was soon to be released on parole, would be employed by the firm. Mr. FERRERO advised that he understood that when PHIL D'ANDREA was released from prison that he would be free and clear of all criminal charges, therefor, he might consider hiring the man.

Several weeks elapsed and again TONY D'ANDREA and an attorney by the name of SAM SHAPIRO called on Mr. FERRERO. At this time Mr. FERRERO assured both TONY D'ANDREA and SAM SHAPIRO that he would hire PHILIP D'ANDREA as an inspector of vegetables and that he would be hired on the same basis as any other employee in the firm. In other words, he would have to be satisfactory to Mr. FERRERO in the carrying out of the job for which he was employed. FERRERO stated that he discussed the salary to be paid with SAM SHAPIRO and he advised that at that time he would be in a position to pay approximately \$70.00 to \$80.00 a week for the services of PHIL D'ANDREA depending of course upon the number of hours that he worked. Several days later a standard form was received by Mr. FERRERO from the United States Parole Board in Washington with reference to Mr. FERRERO's employing of PHIL D'ANDREA if and when he was released on parole. This form was immediately filled out by Mr. FERRERO and mailed to Washington, D. C.

Mr. FERRERO emphatically claims that he does not know PHIL D'ANDREA, TONY D'ANDREA, SAM SHAPIRO or any of the other parolees in this investigation nor does he know any of the other references, sponsors, or employers of the parolees. FERRERO further claims that he does not know any of the other individuals who are considered as members of the Chicago Syndicate of which the parolees are alleged to be members.

Mr. FERRERO stated that no pressure was placed upon him by SAM SHAPIRO or any other methods used to bribe him in order to furnish a job for PHIL D'ANDREA. FERRERO stated that he understood that PHIL D'ANDREA was considered a sick man but that because of the job he was taking it was not necessary that he be in A-1 condition. FERRERO further advised that it was not necessary for PHIL D'ANDREA to pass any physical examination before he received the position of inspector of vegetables for the above firm. FERRERO states that his last act

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HKM:RER:am

was to fill out the standard form submitted by the Parole Board. Since that date he has not been contacted by PHIL D'ANDREA's brother or Attorney SHAFIRO or any other person having an interest in this case. He states further that he has been contacted by newspaper men within the last few days since the publicity of this case has been very apparently in the newspapers and at all times he advises the reporters that he is not a sponsor of D'ANDREA but that he only offered employment to PHIL D'ANDREA.

The letter submitted by the Bureau to this office dated September 22, 1947 requested that JACK N. FERRARO be interviewed with reference to the employment of subject D'ANDREA. FERRERO was interrogated with reference to the difference in his first name, middle initial and also the spelling of his last name and he emphatically advised that he has never used the name of JACK N. FERRARO but that his true name is JOSEPH V. FERRERO and that he is known to almost everybody by the name of JOE. FERRERO advised he has been in the produce game for the past twenty years, having come to Chicago approximately thirty years ago from a small town located approximately sixty miles from Chicago. During the twenty years FERRERO stated that he has worked for various produce firms in the market and that in 1945 he organized the Krispy Klean Vegetable Company, a corporation, and ever since the organization began he has been the firm's General Manager. FERRERO states that since the date PHIL D'ANDREA returned to Chicago after being released from the penitentiary he (PHIL D'ANDREA) has not called Mr. FERRERO with reference to his employment nor has any official of the Parole Office, Chicago, advised Mr. FERRERO when he can expect the employment of PHIL D'ANDREA. Mr. FERRERO stated that he had noticed in the newspapers that PHIL D'ANDREA had been permitted to go to Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, for a physical examination but just when PHIL D'ANDREA was to report for duty Mr. FERRERO did not know and he felt it was not his duty to call PHIL D'ANDREA and make any inquiry as to when he could be expected to come to work.

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ALM:AWJ

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 22, 1947: b > c

In referenced teletype of September 19, 1947 a statement was made that an unidentified friend of DOHERTY told him that one SCZELZ, a barber, employed in the Chicago Assessor's Office, stated that JOE BURGE or BURGIA, former mayor of Maywood, Illinois, was involved in handling money in connection with the securing of paroles.

On September 22, 1947 ROBERT G. SCELZSE (not SCZELZ), Deputy Assessor, City of Chicago, was interviewed at his place of business. He stated that he was a barber in the Sherman Hotel approximately thirteen years ago. He stated that he was acquainted with PHIL D'ANDREA. He indicated that he had become acquainted with D'ANDREA while working in the capacity of a barber in the Sherman Hotel here. He stated that he was not acquainted with any of the other parolees, nor did he know the manner in which any of the parolees had secured their paroles.

SCELZSE stated that JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER, referred to as JOE BURGE in referenced teletype, is the head of a fraternal organization known as Italo-American National Union, with headquarters at 32 West Washington Street, Chicago. This organization allegedly is now an insurance company, according to SCELZSE. It was SCELZSE's opinion that all the parolees were members of this organization.

With respect to whether JOSEPH IMBURGIO BULGER was formerly mayor of Maywood, Illinois, SCELZSE stated that he could not recall definitely whether it was JOSEPH or his brother who was formerly mayor, but in any event it was quite some time ago. SCELZSE stated that BULGER is now practicing law at 139 North Clark Street, Chicago. He stated that he did not know if BULGER was in any way associated with the parolees.

SCELZSE stated that he did not know any of the details of the manner in which any of the men secured their parole. He stated that he had not seen PHIL D'ANDREA, with whom he is acquainted, or any of the other parolees since they secured their paroles. He stated that he in his capacity of barber at the Sherman Hotel had become acquainted with many of the underworld characters, but that he knew nothing of their activities except what he had read in the newspapers.

Mention should be made that SCELZSE was a barber at the Sherman Hotel from 1919 to 1934 and claims that during that period of time he had witnessed these hoodlums coming into the Sherman Hotel to get haircuts and had observed them drop their guns on the floor, but never learned of their personal activities other than what was rumored about in the barber shop.

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SCELZSE stated that in the event this office desires to interview him further he can be reached at his residence at 2143 South Drake Avenue, Chicago, telephone Crawford 3656.

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DEW:elw

JOHN TIBERI, Officer of the Allied Construction and Supply Company, 3727 S. Maplewood, was interviewed on September 24, 1947 by Special Agents [REDACTED] at which time he advised that he had been contacted approximately four months ago by TONY D'ANDREA, brother of PHIL D'ANDREA, at which time TONY asked him if he would be the Parole Supervisor if his brother PHIL were paroled. TIBERI stated that he told TONY that he would be PHIL's Parole Supervisor. b7c

TIBERI stated that he knew the D'ANDREA family because of past business that he had done with the family, most specifically with an uncle of PHIL D'ANDREA's who is a priest and who purchased coal for the church from TIBERI. TIBERI stated that to his knowledge PHIL D'ANDREA was a good man, and that he had no knowledge of his background. TIBERI advised that he had heard that PHIL D'ANDREA might have been mixed up with the CARONE Gang, but that he had been told by TONY that this was not true and he, therefore, did not believe the allegations.

TIBERI stated that TONY D'ANDREA brought a paper to him which he signed, and which TONY said made him PHIL D'ANDREA's Parole Supervisor. At the time TONY brought this paper, TIBERI stated he was accompanied by an individual who was not introduced to TIBERI by TONY, and TIBERI does not know who this individual was.

The Allied Construction and Supply Company is owned by JOHN TIBERI, SR., the individual interviewed, JOHN TIBERI, JR., and TIBERI's wife, and TIBERI stated that no other individual was connected with this company.

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JEH:gm

On September 26, 1947 MR. JOHN R. ROBINSON, Public Relations Counsel, Room 814, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] b7c

MR. ROBINSON advised that he has known Parolee PHILLIP D'ANDREA since approximately 1930, at which time he met him through one HARRY REED, whom he stated was friendly with the whole group of Parolees. At this time D'ANDREA, according to MR. ROBINSON, was active in an Italian-American society in Chicago which eventually became under D'ANDREA's guidance an insurance organization for the benefit of its members. MR. ROBINSON stated that he knew D'ANDREA casually for several years, and then in 1937 or 1938 D'ANDREA called upon MR. ROBINSON to reorganize the paper "La' Italia" in which D'ANDREA had purchased the controlling interest. ROBINSON understood from D'ANDREA that he had been recommended as being the logical person to get this paper out of financial difficulties into which it had sunk under the direction of a phony Italian Nobleman, whose name ROBINSON does not presently recall. As MR. ROBINSON recollects this phony Italian Nobleman later was shot on Sheridan Road in North Chicago, and D'ANDREA was accused of the shooting. ROBINSON states, however, that he does not now and never did believe that D'ANDREA murdered this individual as D'ANDREA at the time of the death had a \$50,000 suit pending against this person, and he was worth more to D'ANDREA alive than dead. MR. ROBINSON stated that in a period of about six months he reorganized this paper and placed it on a sound financial basis. After this period his acquaintance with D'ANDREA again became casual.

However, in October of 1945 MRS. FERRARA, the sister of D'ANDREA, brought a letter to MR. ROBINSON which had been written to him by D'ANDREA, and apparently enclosed with a letter from D'ANDREA to his family. This letter was turned over to Agents and due to its unusual nature and possibly significant wording, is being quoted hereinafter in full:

"Oct 20, 1945.

"Dear Jack;

"Accept my most grateful thanks for your interest and untiring efforts in my behalf. The knowledge of your friendship is my greatest forte. I have been imbued with new hopes and anticipation that all is not lost and that I maybe able yet, to spend the last few years of my life, with my family and friends, as a reminder I just passed my 55th year mark while in here in spite of my failing health, due to ulcers, arthritis, and severe spinal condition--however the 'ticker' is in perfect shape. Jack, at the very outset let me take a negative approach--sounds ridiculous, but people believe the ridiculous more readily, than sound sensible facts. You know that I was in the trucking business, trucking

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"for municipalities and not a bootlegger--you also know of my efforts toward publishing a worthy Italian newspaper--and not a gambler. For years you know of my very altruistic efforts in behalf of the Italo-American National Union, for the good of 'my people' not a swindler or an extortioniest. In my capacity as president, the assets of the society increased from roughly \$150,000 to close to half million--surely not a larcenist--for years I bore the responsibilities of pay-rolls, employers welfare and striving to build a legitimate business. For 30 yrs, I paid taxes, Federal, State, County, City--surely not a racketeer--My faith in my God, my Church, my responsibilities to my family have made me guard my religious beliefs and my love for my family--not a muscle man or a Capone body-guard. Jack all these viscious accusations were bandied around in the courtroom during my en-masse trail. These seeds were planted and where their fruit fell, heaven only knows. You already have experienced some of their results. All the attorneys said then, was, those accusations have no bearing on the case. It may be possible that they may not have meant anything to the defendants collectively, but I have and am suffering the tortures of hell in not being allowed to positively refute them. There were 15 witnesses ready to testify in my behalf at the trail-- who could have shown very clearly by their uninpeachable testimony as to my innocence, but they or I did not testify--because of the peculiar legal logic used by the lawyers which pre-supposed that any testimony by them or I in my behalf would be detrimental to the others. This has never made good sense to me, but it is the story. This peculiar legal logic is the father & mother of all aftermaths, all the paradoxes which hurt me at the trail hurt me now, and will continue to do so, and act as barriers, until the truth comes to light. Surely after 2 yrs. of imprisonment an individual defendant should be permitted to isolate himself from this en-masse logic. The 10 yr. maximum that was given to all without individual examination or qualification might now be adjusted as you know the term of court was left open for 3 yrs. This in itself should be helpful in designing a plan for a reduction of sentence. If my sentence could be cut to 5 yrs. I would automatically be placed in the parole bracket. Surely the government has had its pound of flesh--the cutting of a long sentence is not unusual and I would not be compelled to languish here for almost 2 more yrs. before parole time. A visit would enable me to give you many details, which I find impossible to incorporate in this letter.

"Thanks again and much good health and good luck to you.

Sincerely,

Philip"

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JEH:gm

On the basis of this letter MR. ROBINSON commenced efforts to have D'ANDREA moved from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia to another Federal Penal institution. MR. ROBINSON stated that he did not care which Federal penal institution D'ANDREA was placed in, but felt that due to the state of D'ANDREA's health, he should be removed to a penal institution having a less vigorous routine than Atlanta, and he also felt that D'ANDREA should be separated from the other Parolees as he felt that they might commit some act which would reflect against D'ANDREA's record and cause him difficulties when the time came for him to be paroled.

MR. ROBINSON advised that he makes numerous trips to Washington, D. C. during the course of his usual business. During these trips he commenced efforts to effect the removal of D'ANDREA from Atlanta.

In July, 1945 MR. ROBINSON contacted Senator SCOTT LUCAS and asked LUCAS to make an appointment for him with one DANIEL LYONS in the Department of Justice as he believed LYONS to be the proper individual to assist him in the aforementioned purpose.

An appointment was made with LYONS, who advised ROBINSON that the proper person for him to see was JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prison Industries, who at that time was in Germany setting up the American Penal Institution in the American zone of occupation there. In his absence MR. LYONS referred ROBINSON to Captain A. H. CONNER, Assistant Commissioner, Federal Prison Industries. MR. ROBINSON advised that he was graciously received by CONNER, who said, however, that he would be unable to assist him in his mission, but that ROBINSON would definitely have to see BENNETT to effect his purpose.

After this MR. ROBINSON let the matter rest for approximately one year, when he received a personal call from SAM SHAPIRO, who MR. ROBINSON states is D'ANDREA's attorney for civil matters, and TONY D'ANDREA, brother of Parolee D'ANDREA, who requested ROBINSON to gainseck a transfer of D'ANDREA. By this time D'ANDREA and the other three parolees had all been transferred from Atlanta Penitentiary to the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. In order to carry through this request, ROBINSON made a special trip to Washington, D. C. on about October 2, 1946 to see MR. JAMES BENNETT. At that time BENNETT had a physical examination made of D'ANDREA. During the course of conversation concerning the possible transfer of D'ANDREA, BENNETT expressed the opinion to MR. ROBINSON that when D'ANDREA came up for parole, there appeared to be no doubt in view of his prison record, past record, and physical condition, that he would be paroled. He inquired of MR. ROBINSON as to whether or not the other Parolees had in any way coerced D'ANDREA or his family since their incarceration. MR. ROBINSON said that he at the time told BENNETT that

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JEH:gm

he could give him no answer one way or the other as to this question, but he would make inquiries, which he did, and found no evidence of the other Parolees, their friends, or associates having in any way coerced D'ANDREA or his family.

MR. ROBINSON stated that this trip to Washington was the only trip that he made specifically in D'ANDREA's behalf, that his other work was carried on during the course of regular business which he did in Washington, and that he was reimbursed in the sum of \$100 for his expenses in connection with this special trip to Washington. He advised that the only other money that he received in connection with his efforts to have D'ANDREA removed to another Federal penal institution was reimbursement for three long distance phone calls which he made from Chicago to Washington in this connection.

On July 22, 1947, MR. ROBINSON wrote to T. WEBER WILSON, Chairman of the Federal Parole Board, Washington, D. C., on D'ANDREA's behalf. He furnished a copy of this letter to Agents, which states that he is writing as a friend of long standing of the Applicant Parolee, and sets forth that D'ANDREA is known to him as a native American who was for years in the trucking business in Chicago, holding a number of very fine municipal, county, and private contracts. It states that D'ANDREA was recognized and regarded as a leader of thought in Italo-American circles. He was elected President of the Italio-American National Union, a high type fraternal organization which insured its members on the assessment insurance plan. He reorganized the Union on the old line insurance basis, thus placing it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Insurance of the State of Illinois, where after the reorganization it was granted a top rating. He stated that D'ANDREA more than doubled the membership and increased the assets from one hundred fifty thousand to almost half a million dollars. He tells of his association with D'ANDREA in reorganizing the newspaper "La' Italia", and states in part, "I am firmly convinced and some very highly placed legal friends of mine join me in the conviction that if MR. D'ANDREA had insisted upon a severance of his trial, he would not have been convicted, and not be in his present predicament". He states elsewhere "I am also thoroughly convinced that if he is granted a parole, he will live up to the regulations, in every way, and that the Federal authorities will find him always a good and law-abiding citizen".

MR. ROBINSON further advised that during his efforts on behalf of D'ANDREA, Senator EASTLAND and Representative ABERNATHY wrote to Judge T. WEBER WILSON testifying as to the veracity of ROBINSON. He was careful to advise, however, that neither Senator EASTLAND, Senator LUCAS, or Representative ABERNATHY knew the nature of his activities, nor were they aware of the individual on whose behalf he was working. MR. ROBINSON stated in passing that he knew his way around Washington, had many friends in all branches and

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JEH:gm

bureaus of the Government, and told of dinners he had given for various government officials and their friends at the Shoreham Hotel In Washington, D. C. He denied any knowledge of any irregularities in connection with the procuring of the paroles of any of the instant parolees, and stated that he felt that D'ANDREA's record would back up his efforts on the behalf of D'ANDREA. He denied any knowledge of any improper actions having been taken to procure the removal of D'ANDREA or the other parolees from the Atlanta Penitentiary. He stated that he did not believe that D'ANDREA was a gangster or that he was vicious. It is of interest to note that during the course of this interview ROBINSON stated that it was an open secret in Chicago that the "Tribune" was out to get Attorney General CLARK, and expressed the opinion that a good deal of the cry raised over the parole of instant parolees was political. When questioned specifically concerning the "Tribune's" attitude towards Attorney General TOM CLARK, he could give no definite information, but stated merely that it was common knowledge that the "Tribune" wants to embarrass Attorney General TOM CLARK and the administration in any way possible.

The letters mentioned herein as having been turned over to Agents by MR. ROBINSON are being retained in the file of this case, as are copies of letters from MR. ROBINSON to JAMES V. BENNETT dated October 3, 1946, and Captain A. H. CONNER dated July 26, 1946.

Chicago File No. 58-194
RJO:LML

The following was dictated by Special Agent [REDACTED]

On September [REDACTED] SANTO GAROFALO was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] at the Chicago Office. GAROFALO wrote a letter to the United States Parole Board recommending the parole of subject PHILIP D'ANDREA. At the time of the interview, GAROFALO furnished the following information: *SDC*

GAROFALO is Secretary and Treasurer of the Garofalo Company, a produce concern located at 103 and 105 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois. He is also one of the owners of the Milwaukee Macaroni Company located at 3210 North Pierce Road, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Included in these two businesses with him are his brothers JOSEPH and MAURO.

SANTO GAROFALO resides at 2200 North 53rd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, telephone Hopkins 5052. He was born February 23, 1893 in Palermor, Sicily. He came to the United States in May of 1907, and was naturalized in the Circuit Court at Chicago, Illinois, in 1915. He has returned to Italy for a visit on one occasion, that being in the year 1931.

GAROFALO became acquainted with PHILIP D'ANDREA in about the year 1930. At that time, GAROFALO was Vice-President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, a group of Italian business men. D'ANDREA in about 1930 or 1931 joined the Italian Chamber of Commerce as a regular member, and it was through this joint membership in this organization that GAROFALO first struck up a friendship with subject D'ANDREA.

Also during the early 1930s, D'ANDREA became President of the Italo-American Union. This union was a fraternal and insurance organization, and was the successor to the Union Siciliano. GAROFALO was a member of this union and attended its semiannual functions such as picnics and entertainments. In this manner, he became acquainted with D'ANDREA and came to feel that he knew him. D'ANDREA at all times in his association with GAROFALO behaved as a perfect gentleman and appeared to be a high type of person.

GAROFALO and D'ANDREA never associated outside of the meetings of the two above-mentioned organizations. They never, at any time, had any business between each other. There was never any borrowing of money between the two of them. Their families were not known to one another.

GAROFALO knew of two businesses that D'ANDREA was in, one that of contract hauling of refuse for the City of Chicago, and, second, GAROFALO believed that D'ANDREA received a salary as President of the Italo-American Union. GAROFALO changed his residence in about 1940, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and since that time has seen D'ANDREA very infrequently.

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RJO:LML

About six months ago, a Mr. SHAPIRO telephoned GAROFALO and identified himself as an attorney acting for PHILIP D'ANDREA. SHAPIRO at that time asked if GAROFALO would write a letter to the Parole Board recommending that D'ANDREA be paroled. SHAPIRO stated that D'ANDREA was ill, and GAROFALO stated that he was influenced somewhat by being told that D'ANDREA was sick.

GAROFALO stated that he does not know any of the other subjects in this case and is not intimately acquainted with any of D'ANDREA's friends.

GAROFALO stated that no one had attempted to apply any pressure with regard to the letter of recommendation, that no promises of money or other reward were made to him, and that he wrote the letter to the Parole Board, stating exactly what he thought of D'ANDREA, and believes that if D'ANDREA were given another chance, that he would be a good citizen.

At this point, GAROFALO mentioned that he knew that D'ANDREA had engaged in considerable charity work in his positions with the two above-mentioned Italian organizations, D'ANDREA being particularly active in this type of work during the Christmas holidays.

58-2900-141

Mr. SAMUEL MAYER HOMAN 7205 Exchange Avenue Chicago, Illinois,
was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 26, 1947.

Mr. HOMAN was interrogated with reference to the letter he had written in behalf of PHILIP D'ANDREA. He advised that in January of 1942 PHIL D'ANDREA had purchased property in the Lincolnshire Estate, a subdivision which was being managed by Mr. HOMAN. The original contract for the purchase of the property was drawn by Attorney SAM SHIPIRO of Chicago. All future contracts for the purchase of additional lots by PHIL D'ANDREA were handled through Attorney Shapiro. b2c

While D'ANDREA was incarcerated Mr. HOMAN on numerous occasions contacted Attorney SHIPIRO in an effort to secure money to clear the balance owed on the property purchased by D'ANDREA. Mr. HOMAN stated that some time ago he was approached by TONY D'ANDREA, brother of the parolee, who also resides in the Lincolnshire Estates, and had purchased his property through Mr. HOMAN. Mr. HOMAN was at that time requested to write a letter of reference as to the character of PHILIP D'ANDREA and his business affiliations with him.

Mr. HOMAN on the first contact stated that he would consider the matter but within a week he was recontacted again by TONY D'ANDREA and Attorney SHIPIRO and it was requested that he write this letter as soon as possible for PHILIP D'ANDREA.

Mr. HOMAN claims he was rushed with other business matters and therefore he immediately wrote the letter, not giving it any thought as to any repercussions. Mr. HOMAN stated that all of his business dealings with the D'ANDREA family have been satisfactory and that in the case of PHILIP he was lenient in his efforts to collect the balance owed on the purchase of the property because of PHILIP'S incarceration; however, attempts were made to collect small payments during D'ANDREAS' incarceration.

The records kept by Mr. HOMAN on the purchase of property by PHILIP D'ANDREA is as follows:

January 3, 1942	Lots #40 and #50	Price Down Payment	\$2,500.00 500.00 <hr/> 2,000.00
February 16, 1942		Payment	500.00 <hr/> 1,500.00
February 16, 1942	Lots #1, #2, and #3		1,075.00 <hr/> \$2,575.00

HKM:EBD

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April 20, 1942	Brought Forward Payment	\$2,575.00 400.00 <u>2,175.00</u>
November 11, 1942	Interest	<u>145.00</u> 2,320.00
November 30, 1943	Down Payment	<u>1,000.00</u> 1,320.00
December 13, 1945	Payment	<u>100.00</u> 1,220.00
February 12, 1946	Payment	<u>50.00</u> \$1,170.00

Mr. HOMAN advised that about two weeks ago PHIL D'ANDREA came to his office and advised that he was endeavoring to make arrangements to take care of the balance of \$1,170.00, but, however, at the present time he desired Mr. HOMAN to take whatever action he could to sell the real estate.

Mr. HOMAN advised that PHILIP D'ANDREA is asking \$35,000.00 for his home and property, but however he feels he will take less if an offer is made. Mr. HOMAN further explained that the front lots #40 and #41 were taken in the name of PHILIP D'ANDREA along with the home which was built on these two lots. The back three lots, #1, #2, and #3, are in the name of TONY D'ANDREA who is alleged to be a cousin and not the brother of PHILIP D'ANDREA.

HOMAN stated: "I should apologize for writing the letter. I acted too hasty." HOMAN claims that no moneys were offered to him or any other consideration given to induce him to write the letter for D'ANDREA. He states further he is not acquainted with any of the other parolees and that he does not know any of the other persons considered as hoodlums in Chicago.

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AJR:am

In connection with the interview with JAMES HAROLD HEGARTY, Special Agents [REDACTED] first contacted and interviewed Mr. JOHN A. SLOAN, who is general manager of the Mack Truck Company, 33rd and Wentworth Streets, Chicago, and who is HEGARTY's superior there. SLOAN advised that HEGARTY has been employed by the Mack Truck Company for approximately twenty years and SLOAN regards him as extremely honest.

SLOAN recalled that a few months ago HEGARTY came to him and informed him that he had received a request to submit a letter urging parole for Subject PHILIP D'ANDREA. HEGARTY inquired of SLOAN as to whether such a letter might be prepared and submitted on behalf of the Mack Truck Company. SLOAN stated that he declined to permit such a letter to be prepared but told HEGARTY that if the latter wished he might prepare a personal letter of his own indicating HEGARTY's personal experience with D'ANDREA in business dealings on behalf of the Mack Truck Company.

SLOAN stated that he himself has been with the Mack Truck Company in Chicago only in recent years, and that he has no personal knowledge of any business dealings between D'ANDREA and the Mack Truck Company, which dealings occurred prior to Mr. SLOAN's Chicago employment.

JAMES HAROLD HEGARTY, who resides at 3520 West 62nd Place, Chicago, telephone Republic 2669, was interviewed on September 24, 1947 by Special Agents [REDACTED] at HEGARTY's place of employment, the Mack Truck Company. HEGARTY stated that he has been acquainted with Subject D'ANDREA for about twenty years. When HEGARTY first became acquainted with D'ANDREA, HEGARTY was employed as a cashier by the Mack Truck Company, and during that period of time D'ANDREA was purchasing dump trucks from the Mack Truck Company, which trucks were purchased by monthly installment payments. HEGARTY saw D'ANDREA on the occasions when the latter came to the Mack Truck Company to make his payments. According to HEGARTY's recollection, D'ANDREA during the period of time when HEGARTY was employed as cashier purchased approximately six dump trucks from the Mack Truck Company. HEGARTY recalled that D'ANDREA was somewhat slow in making payments and frequently became delinquent in his payments, but HEGARTY stated that it never became necessary for the company to repossess any trucks and D'ANDREA eventually made his payments in all instances. HEGARTY stated that because of business conditions at that time he did not consider D'ANDREA's delinquency in making payments as particularly significant or as indicating that D'ANDREA was necessarily a poor credit risk.

HEGARTY related that he became a salesman for the Mack Truck Company in 1937 and during the period from 1937 to 1939 he solicited business from D'ANDREA.